

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 3.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2349.

## PYTHIAN KNIGHTS RECEIVE

Visiting Chief  
Fethers is  
Honored.

## RECEPTION AND BALL FOR LEADER

Uniform Rank Makes a Brave  
Show—Fine Address on Tenets  
of the Order.

GALLANT Knights of the Order of Pythias and fair ladies, greeted Supreme Chancellor Ogden F. Fethers and Mrs. Fethers in Progress Hall last evening, and afterwards danced before the distinguished guests until the midnight hour had come and all too swiftly sped away. The Knights in their handsome dark uniforms with trimmings of red and wearing the cross-blited swords, presented a brave appearance. The reception was a pleasant affair and the distinguished chief of the great order increased the bond of friendship existing between himself and the Sir Knights in an address which teemed with the noble principles of the order.

Progress hall was handsomely decorated. Upon the walls were hung shields, emblematic of the order, emblazoned with the Pythian motto, suspended against crossed swords and spears. The archway beneath which the Supreme Chancellor received the guests and afterwards sat and watched the dancers was an artistic feature. The platform was fringed with potted plants and appropriately draped with flags. Upon this were the Hawaiian musicians who played the airs of Hawaii as while the Sir Knights and their ladies tripped away in the deus tempo and the waltz.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., twenty-five strong, marched into the hall in command of Captain Salter, and Lieutenants J. H. McKeague and O. Whitehead, and forming in two lines facing each other awaited the coming of the chief. When the latter arrived the Sir Knights bared their swords and raised them over the intervening space until the points almost touched. The Supreme Chancellor, with Mrs. Fethers leaning upon his arm, and accompanied by Sir Knight Towse, and Sir Knight and Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Alvinza Haywards, passed between the lines and stood beneath the arch of bunting, where the guests were received. The Paris gown worn by Mrs. Fethers was made expressly for the state dinner given by President and Mrs. McKinley to the United States Commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900, on their return to the States. Mr. Fethers was vice president of the Paris commissioners.

Previous to the opening waltz the Supreme Chancellor was prevailed upon to make an address, and he responded in a patriotic speech. He said, in part, as follows:

"I am told that this is the first visit of a Supreme Chancellor to the Hawaiian Islands. If all the good men who have held the office before me had had any realization or appreciation of the delights of a visit to these Islands, and of the courtesies extended upon the part of brother knights, I am sure that they would all have left the shores of California and come to Honolulu. I cannot quite understand why I am the first one to come here, in view of the royal pleasures that have been extended to me and to my wife, and to Mrs. Haywards, a member of our little party. I want to thank you all most sincerely for the pleasures we have had since we came here. As to myself, I am a little banged up, but as the saying goes, am still in the ring.

I don't see my brothers often enough, but I understand their wives object to their husbands coming to see me in the evenings. The women are prone to be a bit fault-finding. I suppose that is your mission in life, but I am very glad indeed to see so many ladies of Honolulu here. Of course every one

of you understands perfectly well that the order of Knights of Pythias does not recognize women as our equals. (Laughter.) You are always our superiors. (Applause.)

The Pythian stands guard at the portals of every home. He is a sentinel upon duty at all times, day and night, standing sponsor for the sacredness of the home and all that is in it. The Pythian is a gentleman, a gentleman in the highest and best acceptance of the word. He always wears that grand old name, and the best definition that I have ever heard of it occurs in an old English play where one of the actors says to another, "But pray you, who is your gentleman, withal?" The answer comes, "He who fears God, loves dogs, and is always respectful to women." (Applause.) It is the highest and the best and noblest work that men can do. The truths are taught the Pythian at the altar in the subordinate lodge that he is the custodian of society, that he is a stalwart arm of the nation, and one who in that white heat of patriotic devotion, can stand at the stake and let songs of triumph issue from his lips while his hands fall in ashes at his feet; the man who can guard wife and children as he guards his God; the man who, under no circumstances, allows words to pollute his lips that are not clean and wholesome, concerning wife, mother and daughter and his home; that man is in the same bundle that is bound by the same ties as the one who always stands for God, home and country.

You can risk whatever you have upon what he shall do when the hour of peril or need comes. These are the lessons of Pythians. You brothers in the order, you wives and daughters of those brothers, please remember that these are the great lessons of the order. This is what we teach—God, country, home, and we do not, at any time permit any profanation of either. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Fethers' address the musicians played a waltz, and for the rest of the evening dancing was enjoyed. The evening's entertainment was in charge of the following knights: H. J. Gallagher, J. W. Kidwell, G. Erickson, F. Kidwell, A. V. Gear, Ed Towse, C. V. M. Forester, Dr. Sinclair.

## AT THOMAS SQUARE.



## New Attractions in the Park.

## NO OLD MEMBERS OF SECOND CONGREGATION ON REGISTER

Only a Score of New Comers Join Bishop  
Willis' Parish for the Purpose of  
Voting for Officials.

WHEN the question upon the election of wardens and vestrymen comes up at the meeting this evening of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, there will be in the neighborhood of 100 votes cast, if the estimates of the officers are not too wide of the mark. The registration of members of the congregation, according to the announcement of Bishop Willis, was closed last evening at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Edmund Stiles, in charge of the register, closed the book.

It was a quiet evening for the registrar and when the lists were closed there had been put down about 120 names, including some of those who have been in the past registered as members of the two congregations which have worshiped at the Cathedral. In the list of members of the new congregation of the Cathedral there are less than twenty names of persons who heretofore have worshiped with what has been known as the second congregation. Of this small score of additions to the congregation of St. Andrew's there are none of the "old" members of the second congregation, meaning those who were numbered among the original worshippers forming the congregation after deserting the Cathedral congregation in 1885.

All of those whose names will appear in the lists which are to serve as the poll of the congregation of the Cathedral, and who will be entitled to vote at the session this evening, are, then, either members of the Bishop's congregation of malihinis, persons who since their recent coming to the city

have affiliated themselves with the second congregation. In many cases these persons have let it be known that they do not have any feeling in the matter, but that they expect that they will enter the church under American jurisdiction without any of the prejudices of the past and ready to accept the ministrations of any one who may be sent to take up the work of the parish.

Officials of the first congregation of the Cathedral insist there has been prepared no slate of candidates to be offered at the meeting, and they say that nominations will be made both from the new comers and the kamailinas. There has been much of explanation during the past few days and this seemed to be reached yesterday when Canon Kiteat, in person, showed the way clearly to several churchmen of the second congregation side, and others of the Bishop's followers went out into the highways and sought for proselytes, in some cases adding a name to the list of the chosen. On the part of the clergy there was no effort to influence the member, only to explain the situation. Some of those who put down their names are believed to have acted from the belief that when the American Bishop comes here it will be to institute a new order in more ways than one, and that it will be only those who are now on the rolls that may have any official connection with church matters during the year. This of course affects simply business relations with the congregation, for there will be no closing of the doors of the church to any one.

A partisan of Bishop Willis, who has been in close relation with him during the entire controversy, said last evening when the result of the registration had been made known: "I am extremely sorry that this condition of affairs exists in the church. There should have been a union of the people, for since it was the second congregation which has been so active in the declarations in favor of American jurisdiction, the new Bishop may very well look askance at such churchmanship as will lead the people to refuse to ally themselves with a congregation simply because of old differences which are about to disappear. It will be a serious question for some of those ever anxious Americans to answer when they are asked why they had so much to say when they were not even members of a congregation."

"Much has been said of the reasons behind the action of Bishop Willis at this time. For myself I cannot speak for him. But it would appear to be just like his magnanimity to take this step at the expense of his own feelings for the purpose of leaving a clean field for his successor. However, this question is settled, whether now or later, whether by the present Bishop or another, there is sure to be some friction. Bishop Willis saw this and so went into the case and decided that he would try and bring the two branches of the church together and bear the odium, so that the new Bishop would have no difficulties to contend with when he comes.

"I am of opinion that when the stipulations which were entered into when the two congregations were formed are placed before the new Bishop, he will not find that Bishop Willis has acted with other than fairness. From inquiries made in the States I have come to the conclusion that the Bishop had a delicate question when he considered that he had licensed a minister who was an official of the government's school department, as well as pastor of a congregation, and that he had to face the problem of the spiritual welfare of the people, thus deprived of the pastoral service of the rector of the parish."

## TRADES COUNCIL WORKING

Union Men Moving  
to Fight the  
Orientals.

## WILL ORGANIZE ALL THE CRAFT

Once They Have Power Battle  
Against Cheap Skilled Labor  
Will Be Inaugurated.

WHEN the newly formed Trades Council shall have brought into its membership all the organized trades of the city, there will be inaugurated a campaign against Oriental skilled labor, which is expected to make an impression upon Honolulu, and may have the effect of driving back to the plantations hundreds of the laborers now working at the trades in this city.

If there is a single one of the objects of the Council which are prominent, this one, to drive away from the city the Orientals who are occupying the places which might be filled by Americans, is foremost. And it might be said with absolute truth as well that had there never been a Japanese carpenter employed upon the buildings of the United States naval station, there might not have been a Trades Council for several years. It was the trial of that case against Campbell and the result of the jury's determination which prompted the various union men of the city to organize so as to meet and combat the conditions now in existence.

To accomplish the ends of the Council the energies of the men at the head of the organization are now being bent toward the uniting of the various trades. There will be within a short time a series of organizers who will work under the auspices of the Council, who will endeavor to bring into the local unions all the Americans who are working at the various trades in this city. This first step, of complete organization, will be the most careful one, for it is recognized that there should be this complete unity of the forces before there may be brought on any fight for the control of a trade. When the trades are as well organized as may be expected, it is the intention of the men who are at the head of affairs to proceed to move against Oriental labor as it comes into competition with Americans.

The officers of the Trades Council are Matthew Heffern, president; J. T. Greenwood, secretary; and J. Ball, treasurer. So far, the Council comprises representatives of the following unions: Iron Molders, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Tinners, Plumbers and Plasterers. It is expected that there will come into the Council very soon the printers, the bricklayers, the stone masons, the sailors and the longshoremen. When these have been taken in and any other unions which desire may have become affiliated, the move will be made.

There have been some difficulties in the way of union along the lines which have been laid down, owing to the fact that in the charters of some of the local unions there is a prohibition against any affiliation with another union in a National council which shall not have a National charter; also there are provisions which preclude the getting together of the various unions here, except there is a simple combination for local purposes. This point it is thought has been safeguarded in the constitution of the local Council, and the promoters of the organization do not foresee any difficulties in the way of a complete joining of all the unions of the city. There are local unions here which have no charter from the National union, and these unions which are not known here and these may only be permitted to come together with the regular unions under special circumstances.

The fight which is to be made against Oriental labor will be first directed against the employment of the tradesmen upon work for the National government, as was the case in the matter of the Navy Department buildings. Then there will be a wider application of the principle made, and it is believed that there may be some degree of success attained in this struggle. There is said to be a strong feeling of conservatism in the Council in that upon previous occasions where local unions have sought to make out cases upon what have been taken to be trivial causes, the Council has usually quiesced, and has shrilly simply has sat down upon the would-be strikers and kept the peace. It is said that there are two strong sentiments in the Council. One is against a strike where arbitration may be brought in, and the other is against any future combination with laborers, such as the plantation hands. The sentiment of labor men found yesterday to discuss the organization was that there could be no sympathetic strike here, and that it would be unwise to make the Council stand out for the victory of the single trade which might have a grievance, when by working, the members might give financial assistance to the strikers. The Council will attempt to secure its full membership before the end of the year.



## THE SISAL FIBER CROP

### Yield From Large Hawaiian Acreage.

The directors of the Hawaiian Sisal Fiber Company held a special meeting yesterday morning at which W. C. Weedon, the Secretary and Treasurer, presented a report of his investigations into the sisal market for the product of the company's plantation at Sisal, near Ewa, Oahu, and presented also estimates for machinery with which to equip the plantation. Those present were Cecil Brown, President; W. C. Weedon, Secretary and Treasurer, and A. H. Turner, manager.

Reports were made at the meeting indicating that the industry in the Hawaiian Islands had passed the experimental stage, and that in the neighborhood of 150 acres of sisal would soon be taken off. After the reports were submitted and read a committee, consisting of the Secretary and manager, was appointed to make certain recommendations as to the machinery and equipment needed for a cleaning plant, the same to be submitted to the stockholders at their forthcoming annual meeting in February.

The Treasurer's report showed four points of interest. First, that Hawaii can successfully raise fiber to compete with products elsewhere; second, that sisal hemp is not likely to get as low in price as in former years; third, that conditions of land here, especially on the lower flats, are unexcelled for sisal production; fourth, the Treasurer believed that sisal hemp in Hawaii has a remarkable future before it, and affords a splendid inducement for the investment of capital.

The company controls about 3,000 acres at Sisal, Oahu, between 600 and 700 acres of which are laid out with sisal plants at the present time. The plants yield twice a year, averaging about a ton an acre. The prevailing price for sisal is good, and the company expects to realize well on their investment this year.

Mr. Weedon submitted a large amount of correspondence bearing upon the price of machinery, shafting, engines and presses, and upon the demand for sisal. In his report, presenting the result of his investigations on sisal, he said that having previously sent samples of the fiber to C. R. Dodge, the Special Agent on Fibres in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he met him at the Pan-American Exposition. More samples of the local product were shown him, and giving them careful and critical examination, questioning him closely as to the character of the soil on the company's property, he pronounced the fiber of excellent quality, comparing favorably with any he had seen, and expressed the opinion that the future of the sisal industry was wonderfully well adapted to the cultivation of the true sisal plant.

Mr. Weedon made a visit to the Independent Cordage Company, of Toronto, Canada, and submitted to them three different growths of fiber samples. The members of the company were well pleased with them, especially the tensile strength when compared with some Manila fiber they had just received from the Philippines. The company expressed its willingness to take the entire product as it came along.

At Milwaukee he saw large distributors of sisal twine, and ascertained the demand for sisal twine beyond the supply and that all through the western States the farmers prefer the sisal twine. One factory manager sent a report on samples submitted to him for inspection, that they were superior. At Cleveland, Ohio, another distributor, concerned for twine were much interested in the samples shown by Mr. Weedon, and expressed a desire to take the entire output, offering a good price, f. o. b. ship at Honolulu. Mr. Filler, a prominent Philadelphia handler of twine, expressed every confidence in the success of the local enterprise. Mr. Weedon was shown samples of sisal received by this dealer from Porto Rico, which were inferior to the Hawaiian product. Mr. Filler asked to have a ton of the Hawaiian fiber shipped on to him that he might have it worked up and he could then determine the true value.

As to machinery, Mr. Weedon reported he had visited several factories manufacturing fiber machines. He saw the Albee Smith machine and made a test with some also leaves upon which it did very good work; the leaves, however, were young and green and the fiber undeveloped, but the machine was a fair one. He looked over a machine manufactured in Paterson, N. J., which he thought was a well-built machine, and he was assured that the machines were giving the best of satisfaction wherever used.

## FALLING WALL CAUSE OF DEATH

(From Thursday's daily.)

While employed in demolishing the old offices of T. H. Davies & Co. early yesterday morning, Alexander Solomon, a native of Calcutta, was buried under a falling wall and instantly killed. Antonio Ferrera, a fellow-laborer, narrowly escaped the same fate.

Solomon was engaged with other laborers in the demolition of the Davies building on Kaahumanu street, and had just picked up a piece of iron to carry it away, when without a moment's warning, the brick wall under him with a crash, completely burying the unfortunate man. Ferrera barely had time to move away. It was some time before the men at work on the building realized what had happened, and they then started to move the big piles of bricks with a will. Solomon's body soon came to view but not a spark of life remained. The body was bent and twisted and it appeared as if every bone had been broken. The dead man was a native of Calcutta and came to Honolulu on a sailing vessel about thirty years ago. He was probably forty years of age and had been twice married, his second wife having been sent to the settlement at Molokai a few months ago. An inquest was

held over the remains yesterday afternoon and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The coroner's verdict found "That the said Alexander Solomon came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1902, from injuries received due to an accident while employed in tearing down an old building, the property of T. H. Davies & Co., by having a large number of brick fall upon his person, thereby causing instantaneous death."

The verdict is signed by C. F. Chillingworth, coroner; William Savidge, Wm. H. Coney, F. Friedman, E. E. Mossman, W. A. Handy and Thos. R. Lucas, jury.

## RUN OVER BY PAIN'S TRAM CAR

(From Thursday's daily.)

About nine o'clock last night a native named Kanai was run over by one of Pain's cars, near the King-street bridge, and sustained a broken leg and severe injuries to his head.

It appears that the injured man was walking along the car track a little way from the bridge when a car driven at a high rate of speed came along and knocked him down. Deputy Sheriff McGurn, who was near at hand, seeing that the man was badly hurt, telephoned for the patrol wagon. When it arrived Kanai was placed inside and taken to the Queen's hospital.

It was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a fracture of the left leg, below the knee. His nose was also broken.

When picked up Kanai appeared to be dazed. He was not drunk and his peculiar condition was a puzzle to those who saw him. He clung very tightly to a small bundle which he was carrying, and on the way to the hospital it became untied and two tins of opium fell out.

From this incident and Kanai's dazed condition, it looks as though he had been indulging in a quiet smoke, and was either too stupefied to realize the danger he was in from the approaching car or was unable to get out of the way of it. Up to a late hour last night the driver of the car had not been arrested.

## PAIN PLANS TO KEEP UP FIGHT

That Pain's transit system will be on deck for some time yet, and that there promises to be another chapter of tramway politics in the Legislature, is foreshadowed by the following from the Home Rule Republican, Mrs. H. W. Wilcox's newspaper:

We do not see why the missionary or organ makes so many cartoons of Mr. Pain. He does not bother anybody. He only has cars that convey you all, you ungrateful beings. You people never kicked until the electric car came in sight. Now they are the real thing. But when rainy weather appears the Pain cars take the cake. We are sorry that we are not a conductor. We would make you all walk in the rain and storm, as the Pain cars are not good enough to carry you, you swells of the highest. But all we can say is that the Pain cars will never give up till the next Legislature, when he will have his beautiful electric cars running. The Home Rule party will support his bill, and don't you forget it. Mr. Pain had his electric cars here first, so we do not see why he should not have them running.

This should be good for another \$300 milk bill.

## WILL PAY CARE OF PORTO RICAN

W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, has informally notified the Board of Health of the willingness of the association to stand the expense of the care of the insane Porto Rican up to the present time. The bill for the treatment of the man at the Insane Asylum was presented to the association a few weeks ago, and payment was refused. Mr. Smith stated yesterday that he could promise the payment of the expense (something over a hundred dollars) up to the present time, but that the Planters' Association would not be longer responsible for the care of the Porto Rican, and did not intend to make this a precedent for future action. He said also that Mr. Gilman was not at all certain that he had agreed to care for the man, but to save further trouble the present expense would be borne. It is understood that the Board of Health will accept this settlement of what promised to be a vexing question, as recovery by legal process does not seem assured.

## WAITEY BLOCK IS UNDER WAY

Ground was broken yesterday for the new Waitey building on King street adjoining the Collins building, and extending to the alley next adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Company.

The building will be constructed by the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company. It will be of brick and for the present will be only two stories in height, though the foundations are being built upon lines which will permit two stories being added in the future.

The plans for the building have been prepared by O. G. Traphagen, and the intention is to make the building one for stores below and offices above.

Lucas Brothers have been awarded by the same architect the contract for erection of the extension of the Davies & Company warehouses on Kaahumanu street.

## AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDED OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold," she complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Prendergast, merchant, Annotto Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. J.

## BOLD BURGLAR CAUGHT WITH HEAVY IRON SAFE

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE police think that in Manuel Claudina, who was arrested last night, they have at last, in safe-keeping, one of the parties responsible for some of the numerous burglaries which have occurred in Honolulu during the last few months.

Claudina, who is a young Porto Rican of small stature, was arrested last night by Captain Parker, in the house of Mrs. L. W. Hough, on Richards street, nearly opposite the palace gates. Mrs. Hough and her family and two boarders were eating supper in the house, when their attention was attracted by a noise in an adjoining room. H. Simpson and G. Crozier, who were of the party at the table, immediately left the room and proceeded to investigate the cause of the strange sounds.

They stealthily entered the next room, and a remarkable sight greeted their astonished visions. By the open window stood a man who was in the act of lowering a small iron safe from the room to the small. One of the young men went around by the outside, while the other stood by the door of the room, to cut off the burglar's retreat.

The intruder took alarm, however, and made a run for it, only to be captured just as he reached the street.

The police station was at once notified of the occurrence, and Captain Parker was soon on the scene. He placed the man under arrest, and took him and the safe to the station house, where he gave his name as Manuel Claudina, and said that he had come to the Islands a year ago. He strenuously denied knowing anything about the safe, which was found on the island and was held for investigation. With the safe were found two valuable silk dresses which the thief had helped himself to and dropped in his flight.

The safe is a tolerably heavy affair, weighing over thirty pounds, and is a very cumbersome thing to carry. It is a few words to make clear the several issues involved by the recent action of our Diocesan Synod, the result of which was the subject of the notice issued on Dec. 27. It is unfortunate that what he intended to print could not have been submitted to me prior to publication. What I wish particularly to be corrected is the statement that I am supposed to have made to the effect that all persons who do not register will be considered as not being members of the church. Nothing that I said was intended to convey any such meaning. I did endeavor to point out that there being no place under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church for an organization such as that of the Second Congregation, the members of that congregation would not be so many individual members of the church within the cathedral parish. By registering the communicants of that congregation would have the right of voting for the year 1902. If they did not register they would have no voice in any election till January, 1903, for no further change will be made in the government of the cathedral in April. But no one

## THE CURRENT PHASES OF ANGLICAN CHURCH TROUBLE

EDITOR ADVERTISER: Will you, with your usual courtesy, allow me space to correct the statements made in your issue this morning under the above heading, and apparently taken from the Star of yesterday evening. I attribute no blame to the reporter of the Star, if on a Tuesday morning, in the middle of letters for the Kinai, I failed in a few words to make clear the several issues involved by the recent action of our Diocesan Synod, the result of which was the subject of the notice issued on Dec. 27. It is unfortunate that what he intended to print could not have been submitted to me prior to publication. What I wish particularly to be corrected is the statement that I am supposed to have made to the effect that all persons who do not register will be considered as not being members of the church. Nothing that I said was intended to convey any such meaning. I did endeavor to point out that there being no place under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church for an organization such as that of the Second Congregation, the members of that congregation would not be so many individual members of the church within the cathedral parish. By registering the communicants of that congregation would have the right of voting for the year 1902. If they did not register they would have no voice in any election till January, 1903, for no further change will be made in the government of the cathedral in April. But no one

## BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

How the Old Country Begins the New Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Great Britain's iron trade seems to be on the down grade, according to the Tribune's London representative. The production of pig-iron in 1901 is estimated at about 2,800,000 tons, as compared with 2,100,000 tons in 1900 and 2,251,000 tons in 1899, and although the production of steel should come nearly up to the standard of 1900, when it totaled 1,340,000 tons of ingots of all kinds, the total quantity of manufactured iron will show a big falling off. The shipments of pig-iron will be raised by the end of the year to 17,000,000 tons, or within 60,000 tons of the quantity shipped in 1900.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—There has been an improvement in the coasting trade, but the foreign shipments will show a large reduction and the prospects for 1902 are not of a rosy character, says a dispatch to the Tribune from London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The British consul at Marseilles, in a long report on the competition of American coal with British coal in Mediterranean ports, arrived at the conclusion that American competition will only become dangerous to the British trade if high prices continue to rule in England, and if American shipping interests succeed in securing the passage of a bounty bill, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune.

## SMALL BURGLING.

On Tuesday Night the Local Cracksmen Attempted Two Jobs.

Robberies continue to be reported to the police and the arrest of the offenders seems to be as far off as ever. About midnight on Tuesday an attempt was made to burglarize George Paris place near Thomas square. Mr. Paris heard a noise, caused by the clicking of a door latch, and proceeded to investigate. He next heard the sound of footsteps retreating down the pathway leading to the house. The burglar had evidently been scared by Mr. Paris' movements, and came to the conclusion that it was time to be going.

On the same evening some one broke into the Emmeluth building on King street, but got nothing. Entrance was effected through the back window of the office which opens out on Lewers and Cooke's lumber yard.

there must be money in it.

Claudina denied to an Advertiser reporter that he had had anything to do with the safe. He denied, in fact, that he had been inside Mrs. Hough's house. He said that about 8:45 o'clock last night he was passing along Richards street and saw two countrymen of his, a man and a woman, rush out of Mr. Hough's garden and disappear down the street. He walked on, wondering why the couple had acted so strangely, and it was not long before two men came out of the house, grabbed him and sent for a policeman. At the police station he stated that he lived in a house adjoining the brewery. He said that he did not know where the man and woman lived who had run away.

Soon after Claudina had been locked up, a man arrived at the police station and casually mentioned that about 6:30 p. m., while walking along Queen street, he had seen Antonio Colon, a notorious Porto Rican woman, with two Porto Rican men, going across the Judiciary grounds from Queen street toward the Opera House. In reply to a question from Captain Parker, he stated that the woman was living in a house kept by an Italian, back of the brewery.

Captain Parker immediately dispatched officers in search of Antonio Colon, and she was found in the house mentioned by Captain Parker's informant, together with another Porto Rican, by name Olympia Mendez. They were taken to the police station, along with a trunk found in the room. The trunk was opened, and in it were found a number of silver spoons and a quantity of rich silk which Mendez said he had purchased on a plantation.

He denied having had anything to do with the robbery at Mrs. Hough's house, and was held for investigation. Antonio Colon admitted that she had been on Queen street at the time mentioned by Captain Parker, but said that she knew nothing of the matter of the safe. She was allowed to go after a searching examination.

The police will investigate the matter thoroughly today. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has no doubt but that Claudina is the man who attempted to get away with the safe, and is of the opinion that through his arrest a number of recent crimes in the burglary line will be satisfactorily cleared up.

will lose any of his church privileges by not registering, any more than one's rights of citizenship are impaired by not exercising the privilege of voting. St. Andrew's Cathedral is the parish church of all persons in Honolulu who are members either of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and thither all should resort for all the ministrations of religion and all are welcome. At the same time it is open to any person who so desires to create a new parochial organization and build a new church, with the consent of the ecclesiastical authority. What is taking place now is that for which members of the Second Congregation sent a special delegate to San Francisco, and they should be the last persons to complain. As I pointed out to a deputation from the Second Congregation, no ground whatever remains for strife or division. The alternative is before you which can be chosen in peace and harmony. On the one hand you have the cathedral in which to worship, or on the other hand the city is now large enough for another church to be built. But for any to entertain the idea that an organization like that of the Second Congregation can continue under the constitution to which we have acceded is as absurd as were the hopes of some among the planters that contract labor could continue to exist under American laws.

ALFRED WILLIS, Bishop of Honolulu, January 8, 1902.

## MAILE ILIMA.

Promising Athletic Club Shows Signs of Going Right Ahead.

William Heilbron and Charles Elston have been elected members of the Maile Ilima Athletic Club.

The club will give a dance on February 21st in order to raise money to pay some of the expenses of the organization. Frank Rowland, Fred Wright and Paul Jarrett form a committee to arrange details.

The Secretary has written to the Secretary of the Olympic Club of San Francisco for the by-laws of the American Amateur League. It is proposed to form a league of all local athletic clubs for the purpose of protecting amateur sport.

In future all Maile Ilima men who distinguish themselves in athletics will earn the right to wear the club's monogram on a white sweater.

An out-door basketball team is in process of formation.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 28.—Henry Gorman and wife to G. L. Samson, lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 40, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$5,000.

G. L. Samson and wife to Mary Gorman, lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 40, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$5,000.

Charles S. Desky and wife to John T. Moir, lot 14, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,000.

L. C. Ables and wife to H. Waterhouse & Co., Trs., lot 6, Kaahoe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,875.

H. Waterhouse & Co., Trs., to John W. Short, lot 6, Kaahoe tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,625.

December 29.—Wailuku Sugar Company to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., portions of Kuls, 2459 and 5223, Vineyard and Church streets, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration, \$2,000.

The greater part of the \$50,000 additional allowed the Public Works Department will be expended upon roads, bridges and other improvements in Hawaii and other Islands. Mr. Boyd stated yesterday that it is not to be used for the Kewala drainage system, but that this matter was still to be decided by the Executive Council.

## UNION MEN WANT WORK

### Plans for a Fight on Oriental Labor.

BUILDERS and members of the organized building trades are discussing a plan for the bringing to the attention of the authorities at Washington the employment of Oriental workmen upon public building construction. There has been no formal action upon the part either of the organization of the building contractors or of the labor unions, but informal discussions have been had, and it is very likely that a meeting for the purpose will be held soon.

The result of the suits brought against Campbell by the labor men caused much dissatisfaction, and there has been a desire to bring about an understanding of the matter at Washington since that time. While it is realized that there is no statute which prohibits the employment of Orientals upon public works, it is believed that the fact that the members of Congress without exception perhaps, would work to prevent any contracts being given to men who employ other than union labor, would have the effect of causing an investigation on the part of the navy and war departments here, as to conditions governing the prosecution of the work which is going on.

As the matter is put by men who have taken prominent part in the primary discussions of the matter, it is not for the past, but the future that the contractors and men are working. That is, they have lost a fight in the courts over the eight-hour proposition and the navy station work has been done by Oriental workmen, but they are looking to the great contracts which are to be expected when the time comes for the letting of the works which are to be constructed at Pearl Harbor, and for the Army Department in the matter of the establishment of a post here.

Some information as to conditions has gone to the States in the sending of reports of the trial of the sub-contractor for the naval work to the heads of the labor unions which are interested. "This without doubt," has been placed at the disposal of the committees of the labor unions there, and it is expected there will be some action taken. There will be upwards of 500 men employed at the work on the Pearl Harbor naval station, and the permanent army barracks, if the appropriations for these improvements are made soon. It is to this work that the men who are at the head of the various associations are now looking. They want assurance that there will be only the labor of citizens employed in the building of the offensive and defensive works.

The labor men feel that they have great hopes of the fight being successful owing to the fact that there was such complete victory in the battle made against any Oriental labor on the transports of the United States. When this matter was taken up by California members and Senators, there were Chinese crews on the various vessels carrying soldiers and supplies, but these were all displaced. While there was no specific law against such action there was a feeling that there could be no justice in protection for union workmen in labor on public works in the States, and the employment of cheap crews on a War Department ship.

## EXTENSION TO CATHOLIC CONVENT

(From Thursday's daily.)

Bids will be opened today for the construction of the makai extension to the new Catholic convent building on Fort street. The extension will fill in the space between the makai wall of the new building and the small one-story building used as a billiard establishment, and it will conform to the style of architecture in the building now in course of completion.

The building, which is now receiving the finishing touches from the cementors beautifying the front walls, will soon be ready to receive the pupils who are now using the old frame building. The latter will then be demolished, and the erection of the extension begun. This method of building the structure in two parts was done so as not to interfere with the class work of the convent.

When the building is completed the sidewalk and curbing will be set back to accord with the new curb line established for the entire length of Fort street. The Fort street front of the convent building is about two feet from the sidewalk line, leaving room for the erection of a handsome iron fence which will probably be patterned after that surrounding the capital grounds.

Some apprehension has been shown as to the fate of the giant algaroba tree which flourishes in the mauka end of the Catholic church property, a tree historic in Honolulu, as having been planted by Father Bachelder, and the first to be set into the soil of these Islands. The trunk will project slightly upon the new sidewalk, but owing to its historic character, it will not be harmed by the axe. The only difficulty lies in the fact that the limbs project into the space in the corner lot and will be in the way should a building be erected thereon. In this case the limbs will be carefully lopped off, and care taken not to injure the trunk. The latter will probably be enclosed by a circular fence where it projects upon the sidewalk.

The Pacific Heights Railway Company is soon to be incorporated to take over the business of the road now being operated on Pacific Heights. The capital of the new company is \$125,000. The officers of the corporation are as follows: C. S. Desky, president and manager; F. M. Hatch, vice president; J. G. Pratt, secretary and treasurer; A. A. Young, auditor; J. B. Atherton, George P. Castle and H. P. Baldwin, directors.

## FIVE USEFUL ARTICLES FOR 25 CENTS

### Make Your Own Assortment

Take five of one kind if you wish.

Here is the list:

- 1 Package Tooth Picks,
- 1 Strainer,
- 1 Funnel,
- 1 Scrub Brush,
- 1 Egg Beater,
- 1 Kitchen Spoon,
- 1 Kitchen Knife,
- 1 Cake Kitchen Soap,
- 1 Dozen Clothes Pins,
- 1 Tin Pie Plate.

See the Display in our Large Window.

## W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods. Sole agents for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Stoves, United States Cream Separators, Puritan Water Stills, and many other well known articles.

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## USE...

## KOMEL SODA

At Home,  
At the Club,  
At Your Receptions,  
and at all  
Social Gatherings.

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Island Orders Solicited. Telephone Main 71.

## Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 231

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

W. W. Goodale, of Wailua plantation, was in the city yesterday on business.



# WILCOX ALONE IS IN LINE

## No Other Hawaiian Can Be Named Governor.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

**H**OME RULERS are looking to the meeting of the Executive Committee of that party tomorrow evening for a declaration which will mean much to them as to the future policy in the matter of affiliations. Upon the nomination made by the party's ruling committee it is understood there will hang determination as to the assumed amalgamation of the Home Rulers and the Democrats, in opposition to the Republicans.

There has been made a careful canvass, which has extended to all the islands of the group, and the belief is that a majority of the Democrats hope to find their place in the ranks of the Home Rulers against the Republicans. The issue of the acceptance of the declarations of fealty of the Democrats is expected to rest upon the action of the committee, when the declaration of John K. Kanihinaole of the proffered nomination for representative is given to the committee. If a Home Ruler of the dyed-in-the-wool stripe is named for the place, J. K. Kanihinaole, for instance, the Democrats will believe that the majority party does not believe in the expressions of loyalty which have come from the Democrats, for their candidate for the nomination for the Fourth district vacancy is John Wise.

Wise stock is above par for many reasons. The most cogent of these is the fact that he is a close friend of Mr. Kanihinaole, and also of John F. Colburn, whose fine Italian hand is expected to be felt in the coming campaign, owing to his personal representative in the committee. Wise a year ago was a Democrat of the Democrats, for in addition to being one of the delegates to the national convention of that party which nominated Bryan, he was a member of the committee on resolutions, who committed the party to free silver, despite the fact that when he came home he was not able to tell a mass meeting whether free silver was tariff schedule or a disease which should call for quarantine.

There will come before the committee another question which will be the subject of much discussion. This is that which is raised in the letter of Delegate Wilcox, which was read at the last meeting of the committee, and printed in whole in the Home Rule of January 4th. While the delegate seems to say that he is at the disposition of the party he lets it be seen that he deems the position of delegates of greater weight than that of Governor of the Territory. This leaves it to the party to declare whether or not he shall stay at Washington or try to be the Executive of the Territory. It is understood that there will be introduced at the meeting a resolution declaring that Wilcox shall accept the governorship, and that Kanihinaole shall make the race for Congress. There will be great strength developed for such a resolution and the chances are that it will pass. The view of affairs at the national capital taken by Wilcox is shown in the following letter, of which Mrs. Wilcox, in her paper, made translation only of that part which relates to the leper bill:

"Two bills have been presented by me that are of any consequence—a bill for the dividing up of the public lands into homesteads of forty-acre lots. This bill will be revised and put into proper shape by the Commissioner of Public Lands, and I am making an effort to have it so that all born citizens of Hawaii will get homesteads free if possible. We will await the outcome. The second bill is one that the lepers of Kalaupapa are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, so that the lepers of Kalaupapa will be better cared for and that the very best doctors will be found to treat them until cured. As they are at present, they do not receive medical treatment, but are only being segregated until death, and is only a place for money-making for the Board of Health—a business proposition. To save the lives of our people is my main object.

"Dole will be retired, but no one from Hawaii will be appointed, for the reason of the Dole factions' continuous dissension in the last Legislature. If I am not the Governor no other Hawaiian will be. The position of Delegate is of much higher standing than that of Governor, but the wishes of the people are to be listened to.

"The Governor of the future is wending his way hither. He has to be one year in Hawaii to qualify for the position of Governor, but he must be recommended by some Republican Senators here in Washington. Therefore, all of the appointments of Hawaii have to be made through me to be gained, provided that the Senators will not meddle with it here.

"As to Breckons of Wyoming, I was asked by Senators Clark and Warren for my support, which I readily gave, for the reason that they are supporters of our party.

"I am preparing a county law. The main work of the future will be the county and the municipality. When these laws are passed, then the Kanihinaoles will have public positions. But the positions of Governor, Judges and other appointments from here will be all given to malihinis, for the reason that the President now knows that the Dole party is opposed to the Hawaiians and that the malihinis are in a measure supporters of the Hawaiians.

"Therefore the Dole Republicans are now being paid for opposition in the last session of the Legislature."

# SUGAR

The latest advices of Williams, Dimond & Co. to Honolulu correspondents read as follows:

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 24th inst. still being in force.

Basils—December 25th, holiday; December 26th, no sales; December 27th, "To arrive" sale, 750 tons, at 3 1/2c, establishing basis for 86 degree centrifugals in New York on that day, 3.625c; San Francisco, 3.50c.

London Beets—December 25th and 26th, market closed; December 27th, 6s 7 1/2d.

New York Refined—No change from December 25th until December 27th, on which day an advance of ten points was announced, establishing a quotation of 4.60c, equivalent to 4.51c net cash.

London Cable—December 23d, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 10 1/2d; fair refining, 7s 10 1/2d; same date last year, 12s and 11s, respectively. January beets, 6s 10 1/2d, against 7s 1 1/2d, corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 23d inst., the raw sugar market has finally responded to the earlier conditions prevailing in Europe and elsewhere, and sales are announced at lower prices. European markets easier. In spite of the reduction in list prices of refined, buyers are apparently out of the market, awaiting further developments. The final figures of the sugar production of Cuba in 1901 are now at hand, and show a total of 636,575 tons, as against a total of 600,623 tons the year previous. In Louisiana the total crop is now estimated at from 200,000 to 310,000 tons, about 80 per cent of which has already been harvested.

Latest Statistical Position—Willet & Gray report, December 19th, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated 18th inst., 124,208 tons, against 69,121 tons same date last year. Six principal ports of Cuba, estimated, 17th inst., 22,300 tons, against 1,570 tons, corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, December 19th, at latest uneven dates, 2,732,508 tons, against 2,184,184 tons; increase over last year, 548,324 tons.

WILLET &amp; GRAY'S CIRCULAR.

Under date of December 19th, the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of New York has the following:

THE WEEK.

Raws unchanged. Refined declined fifteen points. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 3.25c; Centrifugals, 3.50c; Granulated, 4.15-4.50c. Receipts, 35,608 tons. Shipments, 29,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 124,208 tons, against 69,121 tons last week, and 69,121 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 7s. 6d. per cwt. for 88 per cent anhydrous. First marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 8s. 9d., equal 4.50 New York duty paid.

Estimated imports to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 15,000 tons; Java, 10,000 tons; Hawaii, 15,000 tons; Europe, 5,000 tons; Peru, Demerara, etc., 25,000 tons; total, 50,000 tons, against 40,000 tons last year.

Spot Foreigna Granulated—The demand is light and the supply very small. Fine Austrian, 4.60c asked. For import Dutch Granulated, prompt shipment, 11s. c. and f. Fine Austrian Granulated for December shipment, 10s. c. and f.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 124,208 tons, against 69,121 tons last week and 69,000 tons last year, an increase of 55,087 tons over last year.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.

Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 1,000 tons; Exports, 6,300 tons; Stock, 22,300 tons, against 1,570 tons last year. 19 Centrais grinding, against 13 last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 2,576,000 tons, against 2,113,841 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 2,732,508 tons, against 2,184,184 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 2,367,756 tons at the even date of Dec. 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 548,324 tons, against an excess of 437,569 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27, 1900.

RAWS.

The market during the entire week has been under the influence of depressing conditions, chief of which is the fact that Mr. Licht, the German expert on beet sugar crops, has found it necessary to confirm his previous expectations of having to increase the present beet crop by 200,000 tons, making the unprecedented crop of 6,710,000 tons of beet sugars and giving thereby the possibility of a surplus of sugars in the world at the termination of the coming campaign of at least 1,800,000 tons—a quantity of sugar which is entirely beyond any conceivable requirements for several years to come, as to annual production, compared with consumption. The result of this increased production of beet sugar must necessarily be shown a long time in unprecedented low prices for sugar throughout the world, and it will be a wonder if disaster does not reach some producing countries besides Cuba. Already, the lowest prices on record for beet sugars, of 7s. per cwt., is quoted in the European market, which is a trifle below the parity of 25c. for 96 per cent centrifugals. Our local markets have been void of interest, both buyers and sellers holding aloof and waiting developments. Current quotations are unchanged but without transactions and with an easier tendency.

REFINED.

Market for refined sugars has felt the easier conditions sooner than the raw sugar market, and a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. on all grades was made by all refiners excepting the A. S. R. Co., who reduced softs only. At the close Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. have made a further reduction of 50 per 100 lbs., which is also met by other refiners excepting the A. S. R. Co. In addition to the usual rebate of 1 1/2c and discounts of 1 per cent and 1 per cent, Messrs. Arbuckle Bros. are now giving a special rebate of 1 per cent, subject to cancellation at any time without notice, to apply only to those sugars which are withdrawn meanwhile. It is to be noted, however, that this demoralization of the refined market appears to be uncalled for, in view of the fact that no present decline has occurred in raw sugars, and European decline is but a trifle below present quotations here, and that any action taken by Congress for free sugars from Cuba is more than likely to be delayed beyond the first of March and even into the summer season, so that with the guarantees given to buyers by refiners, there would appear to be fair reasons for carrying a moderate amount of stock of all kinds.

In Quarantine.

The Norwegian bark Prince Louis arrived yesterday morning after a voyage of ninety-five days from Newcastle. She was placed in quarantine in Naval Row. The reason for this is that the Prince Louis was in Rio several months ago and while en route from Rio to the Colonies, a death from plague occurred on board. When the vessel arrived yesterday Dr. Cofer and his assistant boarded her, and as it could not be proved that she had been fumigated since leaving Rio, she was placed in quarantine, and will have to be fumigated before being allowed to discharge at the wharf. The Prince Louis, which was considerably overdue, made a voyage of calms, and on arrival here was covered on her sides and bottom by a thick growth of weeds and quantities of shells. Yesterday morning before the doctor had finished his duties, two men boarded the Prince Louis and were placed in quarantine, to serve as an example to others. Fumigation will commence today, and will be of a most thorough character. The commander of the Prince Louis is Captain Elliesen. Her cargo consists of 100 tons of coal.

Active work on the Kona Kau Railway is reported to be in progress. Workmen will be sent to Hawaii next Friday to push things. Jacob Cooper came to Honolulu yesterday, and will leave for the Coast on January 21, to purchase materials for the road.

# QUARTERED FOR YEARS

## Hackfeld's House Chamber of Commerce.

(From Thursday's daily.)

New quarters in the Hackfeld building were accepted by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. At the same time there were taken steps toward increasing the membership of the chamber, now that it has at its disposition such commodious rooms, and at a cost which will hardly exceed the putting in of a telephone for the life of the firm.

There were present when the meeting was called to order by Chairman C. M. Cooke, just thirteen members of the chamber. These were:

C. M. Cooke, James Gordon Spencer (secretary), J. B. Atherton, W. F. Allen, F. A. Schaefer, H. A. Isenberg, Henry Waterhouse, F. M. Swanzy, Cecil Brown, F. J. Lowrey, W. L. Hopper, James L. McLean and W. W. Hall.

The business was begun with the election of Samuel G. Wilder to membership in the chamber, upon motion of F. A. Schaefer, seconded by Col. W. F. Allen.

The matter of approval of the action of the Pittsburgh chamber in taking up the fight against anarchists, and asking the co-operation of the various similar bodies in the United States, next was brought up, and the absence of J. P. Cooke, who was to make the report for the committee, was noted by the secretary. Upon motion of F. A. Schaefer, seconded by J. P. Atherton, it was decided that the secretary should forward a letter to the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, expressing an endorsement of the sentiments in the letter sent out by that body, and assuring the chamber of the hearty accord and co-operation of the local institution.

Col. W. F. Allen reported for the committee having in charge the matter of new rooms for the body. The report stated that the firm of Hackfeld & Co. had tendered to the chamber a furnished room, the only absent details being the installation of a telephone, and some other minor matters which could be settled only by the chamber itself.

Mr. Isenberg stated that the firm had wanted to show its appreciation of the work of the chamber, and had set apart this room, which was to be for the use of the Chamber of Commerce, if it was accepted, for all time, or so long as the building shall stand.

Colonel Allen had incorporated in his report a resolution accepting the offer of the firm, but upon the motion of Cecil Brown this was expanded until it provided for the acceptance of the offer, and the instruction of the proper officials to send to Hackfeld & Co. a letter of thanks for their kindness.

The arrangement of the Chamber of Commerce for representation at Washington, through William Haywood, was reported upon, and upon motion of F. A. Schaefer the same commission was ordered renewed for the current year. The question of larger compensation for the attorney came up, and the committee which has in charge that question asked for more time to consider the subject, which was granted. Mr. Schaefer said the planters had re-engaged Mr. Haywood.

There was a discussion over the fact that there are many members of business houses who should be members of the chamber, during which the names of several firms, members of the Merchants' Association, were mentioned for membership in the chamber, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance upon subsequent meetings of the association. The meetings hereafter will be held in the new rooms.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:— PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Eczema, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impurities.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s 6d each, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.  
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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Commission Merchants.

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The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets, and Bethel Street, Honolulu.

## Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

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The Best family Machine Made.

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The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.

The Vacuum Oil Co.'s Lubricating—guaranteed to give the best results.

Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.

Magnite Cold Water Paint and Spray Pumps.

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California Powder Works.

Howe Scales.

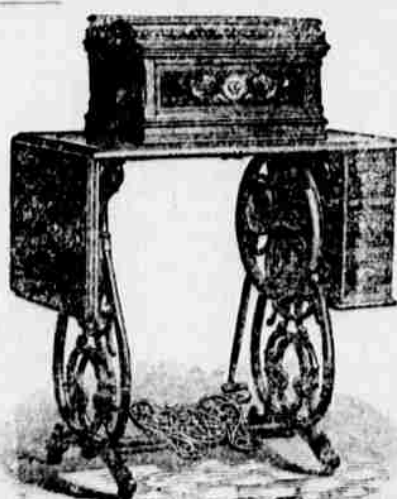
Hall's Saws.

Albany Compound.

Silox Cement Wash.

Michigan Stove Company.

Kilby and Sprayers.





## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY JANUARY 10.

The Republicans have begun work by not making any mistakes and if they keep on that way it is the best they can hope for.

As if they didn't have enough fighting of their own to do, pugnacious members of the Austrian Reichsrath want a commercial war with America.

The Federal government does well, in the distribution of seeds, to send them to the local agricultural bureau for the use of those who want them. Hitherto seeds have been sent broadcast like public documents, to meet the same fate. Now they are put in the hands of an official who will see that they reach appreciative growers.

Little has been heard of late about the plan to enlist a battalion of Hawaiians for the army. Doubtless if Delegate Wilcox should move, such a measure, having as it would the favor of General Breckenridge, could be carried through. A chance in the navy is opening up, but not a few Hawaiians prefer the military career.

President Roosevelt may want to end the Schley controversy, but so long as newspaper advocates of that warrior are active there is bound to be feeling. Thus a Virginia newspaper says the victory of Sampson is one of "the revolving chair over the revolving turret," and that the "tea admiral" has triumphed over the sea admiral.

The Spaniards tried Admiral Cervera for his disaster at Santiago and acquitted him of any blame. Observing things at Washington, the Spanish commander must conclude that some victories are worse for the victors than defeats. Secure in his honors at home and in the respect granted him both by Spaniards and Americans, he need not envy the man to whom he struck his flag. Of the two he seems to be the better off.

It does not escape notice that the Japanese are among the most eager and numerous contributors to the McKinley fund. Mr. C. M. Cooke now reports the fifth list with Japanese signers. Many of these people can ill afford even an outlay of fifty cents, but they give cheerfully and in the aggregate give much. The example is one that ought not to be thrown away upon the resident Chinese and Hawaiians and even upon the white men.

Delegate Wilcox explains that his land bill is designed to give every person born on these islands a forty-acre farm; and that he wants a county bill so that Hawaiians (Kamae) may hold public positions. Mr. Wilcox also scoops the President himself with the announcement that a stranger is now on his way here to qualify for the Governorship, though he takes pains to warn any local aspirants for the place that if the governorship goes to any Hawaiian it will be to him.

The Danes of St. Thomas are hostile now to union with America. This is a marked change of sentiment since thirty years ago when the people there ratified President Grant's plan of annexation. Rumor says that the Danish colonial officials have worked up a loyalist feeling in their part of the West Indies, using the unfortunate aspects of American rule in Porto Rico to cause prejudice. It cannot be said, however, that the protests of the St. Thomas people have had much effect at Copenhagen.

On certain railroads in the East first-class cars have telephones which, at large stations where waits occur, are connected with the general telephone system of the town and the long distance lines of a big circuit. The passenger can thus catch his nearby friend for a chat or a hurry-call or converse briefly with waiting friends hundreds of miles beyond. Taken with wireless communication at sea, the railroad telephone brings things electrical decidedly in the lead of general progress.

Thomas C. Platt, Senator from New York, will sue Wm. A. White of Kansas because of an article in McClure's Monthly wherein Mr. White pictures Mr. Platt as a "senile imbecile." While libel suits are rarely good investments for any one concerned, Mr. Platt could easily recover, even from a jury of his enemies, in a case like that. The Senator from New York has his infirmities, but they are not those of intellectual decay. He is now what he was twenty years ago, a keen and brilliant party chief, often mistaken but never so because of mental blight. Possibly he will think better of suing Mr. White, as the charge he complains of carries its own refutation.

If Admiral Sampson was in command at the battle of Santiago then General Sheridan was in command at Cedar Creek when Early rushed the sleeping camp, and should have the responsibility of defeat, which history has given to his subordinate. That he was at Winchester, twenty miles away, when the Federal rout occurred, would not, according to the Sampson idea, relieve him from the onus of the failure which he afterward repaired. By the same token the command at Fort Donelson was not Grant's, but Halleck's, for the latter had marked out the campaign at Washington, and ought to have had the credit for its triumphant close.

## DANGER TO THE LEPROS.

Hawaiians ought to look a long time before they leap into the burning bush which presents itself in the form of the Kahn-Wilcox legislation.

In the first place the leprosy now at Molokai are living a free and easy pastoral and village life, much as they used to lead at home. They fish, bathe, cultivate the soil, have their churches, band of music and little fraternities of enjoyment. Their lives are made as pleasant as possible, and when they become helpless their nearest of kin are allowed to go and aid them. At stated intervals their friends, under restrictions, may see them and may always, we believe, send them gifts. Finally the patients get the food to which they are accustomed and the supply of this never fails for want of an appropriation, as it might do if the Molokai exiles were the wards of a Congress that is distant, always busy and subject to strange freaks of thrift.

Should the Kahn-Wilcox bill succeed and not be nullified in practice by the reserved rights of States, the condition thus described would be forever changed. We should then find the pasty lepers turned into the victims of the clinic, gathered into hospitals, studied by young surgeons whose fingers itch for the scalpel, made to live by rote, the poor people of Molokai, victims of a disease as incurable as decomposed flesh, would soon be fretful and rebellious. The old semi-free life would pass away; the "kukooas" or helpers would be warned off; unfettered friends could not land; owing to a supposed relation between leprosy and a fish diet the supply of sea food would probably be curtailed or stopped altogether; perhaps, in the course of experiments with food, poi would be denied during long intervals, or owing to the want of a specific appropriation, crossed off the bill of fare.

Hawaiians should also consider the ill-effects of crowding. The Kahn-Wilcox bill proposes to make the leper settlement the common asylum for people similarly afflicted from every part of the Union. We have shown how much violence and turmoil are likely to ensue in the contact of desperate white lepers with the races now at the settlement, but the matter goes further than that. Given some thousands of lepers and more room for them must be had. None can be found under the shadow of the Molokai pali and the issue will lie between the transfer of exiles to some other place in this group where an expensive guard and system of waterworks must be provided and costly land condemned and bought, or their deportation to the Philippines. Before long a great leper depot in our East-Indian territory must be had. There are 30,000 victims of the living leprosy there now. Assuming that our settlement would grow congested, and that there is plenty of room in the Philippines, what is more natural than that the smaller colony should be merged with the larger one. Now the Hawaiian lepers are safe at home, but under Federal power—an authority that bends to no sentiment and votes no "a-ha-ha"—they might be taken to the Far East to spend their remaining days; and every fresh victim of the incurable plague, found on these islands, would follow them.

That Hawaiians can support a bill which might visit such results upon them can be explained only on the ground that they think Delegate Wilcox, a leader whom they have followed through quagmire after quagmire, often to defeat and but once to any form of political success, is all-wise and invincible. They do not realize that, in this matter, Mr. Wilcox is the coupe of Julius Kahn, who wants to get lepers out of California because they are "hurting the State." He is willing that they should add to our discomfort but he naturally wants his own backside cleansed. Hawaiians, for their safety, should warn Wilcox that these islands have evils enough without importing any, and that he will serve his native people best by doing what he can to keep the pastoral villages under the Molokai cliffs inviolate.

## THE CUBAN PLEA.

The Nation says editorially: The protected sugar interests should bear in mind that the annexation of Cuba is one of the alternatives that they have to face. By resisting any and every measure for the relief of Cuba now, and thus precipitating bankruptcy, beggary and lawlessness upon the island so lately freed by American blood and treasure, they can create a public opinion which will bring Cuba into the American Union with all the trade privileges that Porto Rico now enjoys. Then there will be no duty on Cuban sugar. That is the future which our cane and beet producers will have to face if they are blinded by their greed to the present danger.

We doubt that any policy save the ultimate one of self-defense could induce the American people to annex any more Spanish-ruled possessions. The blood of the Cubans is not desired in the veins of our body politic, and expansion has gone far enough now to cause alarm even among those who believe in wider boundaries.

Nor should the alternative of "bankruptcy, beggary and lawlessness" on the one hand and annexation on the other present itself. Spain saw fit to modify the principle of union, and she gave the Cubans autonomy—about what they will get from the United States under the Platt amendment. Knowing the islanders, she believed that under local self-government they would be better off than they were as peoples annexed to the crown. Are we to take an opposite view? Are we to urge that the choice of Cuba lies between semi-independence and ruin and annexation and safety?

Cuba is as rich an agricultural country as any in the world. It can support itself if it will, selling tobacco, sugar and other crops at prices that will give the growers something better than a living. Protective tariffs do not kill the tobacco trade, nor would they, unless too high, ruin the low-priced Cuban sugar industry. Let the Cubans be content with hard work and reasonable profits and they will get along. If these conditions do not suit them what is that to us? We have no mission in the world to rescue people from their obligation to work for a living and then to support them in luxury? So far as possible lawlessness is concerned, the United States can attend to that under the terms of the Platt amendment.

## TUBERCULOUS TRAVELERS.

Since the question was raised by the Oceanic Steamship Company as to the course which was to be followed in the treatment of consumptives who were traveling there has been much discussion of the matter on all sides. With the prevalence of this disease, and the infectious character of it as well, has aroused great discussion all over the country, there is a belief in some quarters that too strict interpretation of the law, so as to make it affect the tourist, wealthy but stricken, will be inhuman and outside the intent of the framers of the legislation. In this connection the following from the New York Tribune indicates the breadth of opinion on the matter:

"The American people and their officials, animated with zeal not according to knowledge, are in some danger of going to senseless and cruel extremes in hunting down consumptives. There is a tendency on the part of people who have grasped the idea of the infectious nature of this disease to become panic-stricken and act as badly as we from time to time see consumptives during when they have done contagious disease hospitals. Undoubtedly great precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Buildings which have become breeding places of the disease should be destroyed. The law against the habit which spreads the germs broadcast in street cars and on sidewalks should be rigidly enforced. Greater efforts should be made to secure the proper treatment of afflicted persons. But there is no reason why consumptives, whether our own citizens or foreigners, should be persecuted owing to unreasonable fears or to slavishly literal interpretation of our laws.

"Reports from San Francisco say that the Commissioner of Immigration at that port has just made a decision in answer to a hypothetical question from a steamship company that an alien traveler afflicted with consumption who has ample means to care for himself and be no possible charge on the community cannot be permitted to land in this country. He says that the conditions surrounding a tourist in his travels are of a personal and social nature, and in no way affect his position as an alien from a statutory point of view. It is true, the law can be no respecter of persons; but when the law as interpreted reaches such a result it may be questioned if there has not been a lack of discretion in interpreting it. Persons with disease are excluded for two reasons—first, they become a public charge, and second, lest they should menace the public safety. A poor consumptive, like any other person who does not offer a reasonable promise of self-support, should be excluded. Likewise a man should be excluded, no matter what his means, who is bringing in a new disease or is likely to add to the danger to the public from an old one. But a consumptive from abroad seeking recovery in a suitable climate, surrounded by proper care, does not add to that danger in any serious degree. It is not as if a person had smallpox or yellow fever or some other disease the germ of which can be kept from getting about among people. Tuberculosis is as much at home here as anywhere. Persons suffering from it walk our streets and are quite as dangerous as any tourist from abroad.

"We have in this country certain districts whose climate particularly suits those afflicted with the disease. If a European in search of health wants to visit the Adirondacks, Colorado or California, when his physicians think one of these places better than any at home, it is a senseless and cruel thing to turn him back. Americans by the hundred seek the Riviera, Egypt, the Sahara and other parts of the Old World as best adapted to give them the change they need when threatened by the same disease. Would they think it fair to be shut out from the promise of cure by prejudice or panic? Between shutouts and the foreign health seeker and confining natives to the spot when they are discovered to have the disease, no matter how unhealthy, is only a step. In California and Colorado talk of barring invalids from other States has been heard, and there is danger that the common and natural anxiety to guard against consumption may be indulged with a heartlessness more characteristic of the Middle Ages than of this humanitarian time, which prides itself on its superiority to superstition. The fear of consumption may become as much of a superstition as the fear of witches and lead to as unreasonable persecutions."

## ARE WE LOOTERS?

We find in the Independent this interesting comment on a matter of local concern:

"A citizen of this city, spending the winter in Washington, writes to a friend here that in army and navy circles at the capital the feeling exists that the rabid annexationists of these islands, having secured their ends, are now doing their utmost to bleed the national treasury to the limit. This feeling is no doubt aggravated by statements made by United States officials residing here. It was unfortunate that the United States Court for this Territory found so much difficulty in finding office room when it arrived here; for lack of hospitality made bad feeling with the court officials. Again, the attempt of a syndicate to secure a plot of ground for a United States building near Palace square, for which a fancy price was to be asked, and which was headed off by Delegate Wilcox, who denounced the scheme as a job. The condemnation proceedings for land bordering on Pearl Harbor, now in the United States Court, seems to have fanned into a flame the feeling that the people of this Territory are striving to loot the Treasury at Washington. A half hour spent in the United States District Court during the aforesaid condemnation proceedings will satisfy any person that the feeling is alarmingly intensified in the atmosphere of the court here.

We do not know that the United States Court found it troublesome to get quarters here, even though it sought them in a building where it had no tenant rights. The files of the period show that Judge Estee made but one complaint, which was that his courtroom occupied too much space. He wanted a courtroom, not a Senate chamber. He was reported to have said. Some animadversions were made by the late District Attorney Baird, whose habit of mind was critical towards those who had conducted public affairs here before 1898, but it is yet

to be shown that the efficiency of his office or the comfort of his occupants were hampered or disturbed for lack of room. As we recall the matter, the case was chiefly made by journalists which were given the cue that some politics could be done at Washington by the charge that Mr. Doie and his friends were hampering the work of the Federal authorities here.

The Executive and Judicial buildings, it should be said, house Federal officials by courtesy. Under the terms of the Newlands resolution the United States took over all public property, but Congress in Sec. 91 of the Organic Act declared that such property should "remain in the possession, use and CONTROL of the government of the Territory of Hawaii," and should be "maintained, managed and cared for by it, at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii." By the courtesy of the Governor the United States Court was sheltered in the Judiciary building as well as could be done at the time; and so far as we know the Federal officials are entirely satisfied with what they got.

As to real estate transactions it is not the duty of citizens of the United States to sell property for less than it will bring in the market at private sale, simply because the Federal government is a customer. Such philanthropy is not exercised at Washington or New York or San Francisco nor anywhere else under the flag, and there is no reason to expect it here. No doubt "army and navy circles" would be glad to see Hawaii's best hotels and drives given over to their exclusive use, but the people of this Territory are American citizens with the same property rights as other American citizens and cannot be expected to manage their belongings on the plan of a gift enterprise. Nor do the President and Congress expect them to do so.

Needless to say, there is no desire or intent among Hawaiian-Americans to loot the treasury of the United States. They have freely given the islands to the mother country; they are contributing princely sums to its treasury from postal and customs revenues; they are getting back but a fraction of what they gave. Surely it is most unfair to describe them as intent upon the robbery of the treasury into the vaults of which they are pouring a continuous stream of gold.

## A LAIR OF THIEVES.

Rents in the neighborhood of Thomas square ought to come down if half the stories about hold-ups and attempted robberies there are true. Scarcely a week passes but the report comes in that some belated citizen crossing the park has been stopped or chased or that some house in the vicinity has been tampered with. An incident in point is reported in this morning's paper. Apparently the lawless element uses the square, which is now unlighted, except on band nights, as a hiding place, emerging from the shadows to commit depredations and entering them again to select the best route of escape if any one pursues. The place is also well designed for highway robbery. It would surprise the public to see a list for even six months past of the reported criminal occurrences there or thereabouts. Last summer on Young street, near the square, there was a veritable epidemic of attempted burglaries. Tuesday night just opposite the shaded lair, a household was disturbed by an unwelcome visitor.

There are two ways to deal with this condition, and one is to put at least three or four lights in the park and keep them running all night; and the other is to have a policeman constantly on duty and put a telephone at the band stand to register urgent calls from people in that district who may be disturbed by prowlers of the night. In fact, both plans might well be tried in common. At any rate something practical should be done to free the neighborhood of Thomas square from a serious menace and to head off the alarming spread of burglaries and hold-ups—something far more practical, be it said, than dependence upon a mounted policeman with a long beat, or upon the vigilance of sleeping residents.

## A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

Mr. Bryan can hardly have stopped to think before he let his paper advocate the exclusion of Japanese from the United States. There is no flood of Oriental labor to excuse or compel such a measure, the Tokyo government having, without special pressure, cut off the major part of the supply; and as for tourists and commercial people from Japan no more desirable class visits the country. Nor should Mr. Bryan persuade himself that even the United States could enter with impunity upon a course that would make Japan unfriendly. That country is not an inert and loose confederacy like China, capable of being safely treated in cavalier fashion, but a great power whose friendship is as much to be coveted as its enmity is to be escaped—a power which dominates the sea in that part of the East where America hopes to build up a great foreign trade; which has a population that is not only intensely patriotic and sensitive, but is as strong numerically as were the people of the North and South combined during the American civil war; which maintains a navy nearly as large as ours and an army three times as large—one by the way, which contributed the troops of best discipline and appearance at Peking. It is no light thing to affront the empire of Japan and if that would have been the policy of Bryan in the Presidency it simply adds to public satisfaction that he did not get a chance to fill the post.

## Freighters Coming.

Next week the big freighters Hyades and Hawaiian, of the American-Hawaiian line, will be due from San Francisco. The Hawaiian should get here about the 15th, and the Hyades, a day later. The Hawaiian arrived in San Francisco on December 27, having made the trip from New York in sixty-one days. She will bring about 2,500 tons of freight for Honolulu, and will go from here to Hilo to discharge and finish loading. The Hyades leaves San Francisco on the 8th, and will bring about 2,500 tons of cargo for this port. After discharging here she will proceed to Kahului, and having discharged the rest of her freight, will take a full cargo of sugar.

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BOX 342.

The commanders of the steamer J. A. Cummins and the gasoline schooner Ma-lo were busy yesterday making their reports on Monday night's collision, which will be handed to the Collector of Customs and forwarded by him to the proper officials for action. The damage to the Cummins will, it is said, amount to about \$2,500, and that sustained by the Ma-lo to \$100. The Cummins will have to go into the carpenter's hands and be fitted with a new stern. The upper deck will also need considerable repairing.

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# GREEN CANE AND RICE

## Chinese Testimony Not Believed by Estee.

Arguments may begin today in the Pearl Harbor case. The reading of the proceedings of the first days of the trial was concluded yesterday afternoon and the Honolulu Plantation Company practically completed its defense, excepting a few witnesses who will be called this morning. Judge Estee emphasized yesterday the need of haste in finishing up the case, and informed Mr. Sullivan that he would not be allowed to repeat the testimony upon points which had already been proved.

At the opening of court yesterday morning, G. Helle was placed on the stand and placed an estimate of from \$250,000 to \$300,000 on the leasehold interest of the defendant. On cross-examination he admitted that the estimate was based upon certain supposition as to the yield of cane upon the land in question, and also upon what the sugar would bring. In response to a question he said that if these conditions were not true, then his deductions would not be correct.

It was during the examination of this witness that the Court stated that he would allow no more evidence as to valuation. He said that the same facts had been testified to half a dozen times, and the estimates of these experts had not been disputed, consequently no more witnesses were necessary to prove that part of the case.

Judge Sullivan replied that had he known that he was to be limited as to the number of witnesses, he would not have called so many plantation managers, but he relied more upon the evidence of these other experts. The Court replied that the evidence of all these witnesses was practically the same, and had not been contradicted.

The attorneys then resumed the reading of the proceedings of the early days of the trial. This was concluded at about 3 o'clock and the defendants resumed their presentation by placing W. R. Castle on the stand. He estimated the value of the lease at \$250,000, and on cross-examination showed his reasoning to have been practically that of the other witnesses. Mr. Crawley was then called upon to testify as to an examination he had made of the soil on the condemned land and also of other plantations in the vicinity. He testified that they were practically the same, adobe soil and red coral. The Court sustained the objection of the United States Attorney to a question put to this witness for an estimate of the land value based upon the examination of soil.

Wong Koon Chan, the Chinese, who, up to this time had been a very mysterious figure in the case, was next put on the stand. He is the man said to have raised sugar cane upon an acre of land in the condemned tract. Witness testified through an interpreter that he had grown cane, rice and melons on a tract of land, about thirty acres in extent, upon the condemned site. This had been in the vicinity of the well.

Mr. Sullivan then offered in evidence a check for \$7000 which had been paid by W. G. Irwin to the Chinese firm for their leasehold interest in the land. Mr. Dunne objected to the offer of anything which had to do with lands other than the condemned site. Mr. Sullivan replied that he had a right to make the offer and have the check identified by the witness. The witness, in response to a further question, replied that rice had been raised on the land for a number of years.

Judge Estee stopped further examination of the Chinese witness, interrupting counsel with the remark:

"So far as this witness is concerned, the Court and the jury have been down there, and know that no rice has been raised on that land or can be raised there."

"We have a right to prove that," replied Judge Sullivan.

"Then bring your witnesses here. The Court will not listen to Chinese witnesses in this case, when the Court knows that the rice, and that no rice could be raised on this land."

With that remark the witness was excused, and Manager Low was called to the stand.

"I want to ask what has been raised upon this land, to your knowledge?" asked Mr. Sullivan.

"For the past five or six years rice, melons and sugar cane have been growing there, on about thirty acres, near this well; the water being carried by means of a flume to the crops."

Questioned about the check, Mr. Low stated that it had been given to the father of the last witness in payment for the lease of thirty acres in the condemned property. The check was for \$7000 signed by W. G. Irwin & Co., and was paid to the Wong Mow Wai Company, December 25, 1900.

On cross-examination, witness stated that the thirty acres so purchased were in the heart of the land wanted by the Honolulu Plantation Company, and was needed by them for the further development of the plantation.

"Will you explain," interrupted Judge Estee, "what you meant in your testimony several days ago, when you said that cane had been raised upon but one acre of this land?"

"I answered only the question, relative to sugar cane, as I understood it. That acre of cane I watched, and studied its growth; but there was rice growing on other land all this time. It was still there in July and November—up to December, I think. We did not take possession of the land until May; one of the provisions of the purchase being that the Chinese should be allowed to harvest the crop of rice and melons then standing."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Dunne, "that the attempt to cultivate rice on this land was a failure?"

"No, sir," replied the witness, emphatically, "rice was growing there beautifully."

Mr. Sullivan stated that he had no further witnesses ready for examination, and court then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. The defendants have but a few witnesses left, and the rebuttal will probably begin at the morning session. Arguments may be reached some time this afternoon. The case will hardly go to the jury before Monday of next week.

The old office structure of Theo. H. Davies & Co., in Kaahumanu street, has been almost demolished. It will be replaced by a new structure, which will serve as an addition to the stores of the firm.

# WILCOX ON DEFENSIVE

## Home Rule Journal Explains Leper Bill.

THE HAWAIIANS are being influenced in favor of the leprosy bill of Delegate Wilcox, by the publication of editorials in the paper of Mrs. Wilcox, in which the statements are made that the condition of the unfortunate at Molokai is due primarily to the greed and inhumanity of the Board of Health, in that there is made no effort to secure the cure of the lepers. The following shows that the Hawaiians are being urged to give their support to Wilcox for the reason that the national government will support and cure the lepers, while now the people are sent on to the island when there is only some slight irregularity and not any evidence of the disease at all. The editorial is from Mrs. Wilcox's paper of January 6th, and follows a publication of the full bill:

"The main purpose of this law upon leprosy which has been presented by our Delegate to the Congress of the United States of America is that this bill will greatly help us of the Hawaiian race."

"For these reasons, that from the time the laws for leprosy first became effective in Hawaii, a period of nearly forty years, not a single leper or patient has ever been released (meaning cured), from its place of confinement, and all that has been seen and known by us is that they (the lepers) have been caught and put in their place of segregation."

"We think that no cure was to be expected, or a medical course of treatment would be received at the hands of this Board of Health. Had anything been done toward an effort to effect a cure of those having the disease, we all could say that our money, which the people have so liberally given for this land of unfortunate, was well spent. But I do say, your writer, that we of the race are the best to judge in this matter. It is of no value or benefit to us, and it is of value only to those now in power in this department, with filled pockets, gained during their incumbency."

"And to us the Hawaiian (Lahui), it is of no value or benefit; they are hulu over this bill and laws for it will place the management of the settlement into the hands of the Federal government; the lunas will be all discharged. Then there will be no more selling of 'weeds,' flour and rotten hard bread. Their pockets will be empty; this is the reason why they are hulu."

"Here is another matter: the patients receive no medical treatment. If, under Federal control, this law directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a statement to be presented to Congress showing the total cost for the maintenance of the settlement, including medicines and treatment, with a view of curing those stricken with the disease. From time immemorial this class of disease has been known, cared for and treated by medical men to the present age, with little or no hope of a cure. But we will see that if this bill becomes law, the Federal government will then erect and establish an experiment station for the purpose of ascertaining the foundation and causes of this disease. When this is known, the right kind of medicines will then be found. If not, then people will be receiving medical treatment to relieve their sufferings."

"This will give us, the Lahui, that longed for spell of relief for those of our loved ones, as the love of a husband for his wife, a wife for her husband, parents for their children, which we see and are now suffering, under the existing laws for the control of leprosy which was in force from the time of the monarchy down to the present day. The Delegate well knows this, and the great sufferings of the Lahui who voted for him, and for the benefit of you, Oh Hawaii, caused him to present this bill before Congress."

"Here is another subject: Some of these haole and Hawaiians are greatly hulu over this bill. It is claimed by them that they will be wealthy hereafter from America. It is only worthless dreams, for all of the lepers in the whole of America will not be over one hundred in number, and they are a very large number of haole, numbering nearly eighty millions of people; it is very strange that they have not more lepers there than there are in Hawaii. Why is it that there are not more lepers there? Is it because that the doctors of the Boards of Health there are more wide-awake, better supplied with the right kind of medicines, and that those who are afflicted with the disease are better treated and cared for and their health restored?"

"If this is the case, would it not be much better to let America handle this disease and care for them, as this is a Territory of America?"

"Here is another fact: that the taxpayers of the Territory will be relieved of a very great burden, as it takes a very large sum of money to care for these unfortunate people."

"This law will place us under the care and control of the Federal government, who wants to take and care for us; therefore is not this a good law for us? And perhaps in future there will be a gradual diminishing in the numbers of patients sent to Kaulapapa and Kalahele, and only cases that are absolutely incurable will be sent, and not as it is now with those in power—an unnatural crook or one's thumb or a slight sign of its withering is pronounced leprosy at once. The slightest sign of any skin disease, such as 'Ka-ne,' they will say it is leprosy."

"Therefore we, the Lahui, must not be impatient and allow ourselves to be led away by the voice of Jacob, a voice which will deprive you of your rights; it is the words of the greedy and the unloving words of one who deprived of his rights his brother Esau. The Delegate is searching and does all that can be done for the good of you and me and the Lahui; it is the greatest wish and desire of the writer that we should all guard and protect him from such slanderous criticism of the work done and that which is being done by our Delegate, and must not listen to any such foolish and silly talk from these people, as our Delegate is in search of such means means whereby Hawaii shall live again. Therefore wait with patience until the bill has been passed and it becomes law."

"The newspapers in opposition to the Delegate of the Home Rulers have this to say: that it is not the work or duty

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# THE CUBAN PROBLEM

W.G. Gregg's Views  
on Current  
Issue.

**POINTS ON RECIPROCITY.**  
William C. Gregg says:  
Reciprocity with Cuba will increase the value of property in Cuba and correspondingly decrease the value of property in the United States.  
Reciprocity with Cuba will blot out the beet sugar industry which increased this year over 100 per cent.  
The United States will miss the opportunity to use the sugar industry in pacifying the Philippines.  
Western lands reclaimed by irrigation can be profitably utilized in sugar beet culture. Minneapolis and the northwest are directly interested in this.  
It would be folly for the United States to throw away the opportunity to develop the beet sugar industry which has now passed the experimental stage.  
The United States has already done much for Cuba. When we intervened, starvation and destitution in the interior were general. Common labor in Cuba now receives one dollar per day. Only manipulation of the market for political effect will create a change for the worse.  
Cuba has recourse to diversified agriculture. Her soil will produce many things besides sugar and tobacco, for which she will find a ready sale.  
In five years the United States and her dependent islands can be made to produce all of the sugar we need and more.  
Sugar production now exceeds the world's consumption. If we encourage Cubans by reciprocity, they will rush into an enormous production of sugar which will react on themselves in lowered prices. It is more of a kindness to force them into diversified agriculture than to place them in this position.

William C. Gregg, of the Gregg-Sanger company, who for years has been closely associated with the sugar industry, says that reciprocity with Cuba will result in great harm to the sugar industry of the United States and her dependent islands. Mr. Gregg contends that the United States is in duty bound to handle the sugar tariff in such a way as not to ruin the cane growers of Louisiana, whom it induced to go into the business. He asserts that it is utterly folly to throw away the magnificent start made by the beet sugar industry, and that in this same connection we owe a duty to Porto Rico and Hawaii, who willingly were adopted into the national family. The United States has already done much for the people of the Antilles. Look at the condition of the Cubans when the United States intervened in her affairs. Starvation and destitution were general. Today the improvement in conditions can best be shown by the fact that common labor on the plantations is receiving \$1 per day. That does not look like bankruptcy. This will not change for the worse except as the market is manipulated for political effect.

## AMERICAN SUGAR INTERESTS.

When asked what the effect of reciprocity with Cuba would be on the sugar industry of the United States, Mr. Gregg said:  
"To begin with, reciprocity with Cuba will blot out a direct investment of one hundred millions in sugar machinery and appliances in the Southern States. As we increase property values in Cuba by reciprocity we will decrease values of cane and beet sugar property in this country. Through this policy we would blot out the beet sugar industry in the United States, an industry which increased 100 per cent this year. Our beet sugar production for this year exceeded the consumption of Spain and Portugal. Should we refuse reciprocity to Cuba the beet sugar industry will grow to that point where the lands to be reclaimed from irrigation in this western country can be utilized profitably in raising the sugar beet. It is estimated that the production of sugar in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines in 1906 will reach 2,811,000 tons. The consumption in the United States by that time will about equal that. We would furnish a market right here for the sugar produced in this country and in the islands we own."

## WORK FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Reciprocity with Cuba means that we turn our backs to the opportunity for developing the sugar industry in the Philippines, which means turning the war energy of the natives to agriculture. We are spending annually millions of dollars in pacifying the Philippines. The export crop of sugar of the Philippines now has been reduced to almost nothing. The export crop in '98 was 172,000 tons. I estimate that under a fair increase, in five years the export sugar crop of the Philippines will reach 550,000.

## BET SUGAR ENCROACHMENT GRADUAL.

"It takes about fourteen tons of Louisiana cane to make a ton of sugar. It takes about eight tons of tropical cane to make a ton of sugar. They grow about thirty tons of this low-grade Louisiana cane per acre. The tropical countries, under careful cultivation, produce from sixty to seventy tons of

high-grade cane per acre.  
"Perhaps it was not wise for us to encourage such large investments in the business that is not perfectly indigenous to the Louisiana soil. But we encouraged them to invest, and we should certainly consider our duty to them in this light."

"If the beet sugar business drives Louisiana cane growers out of business it will be done very gradually, and the benefits of the beet business will all remain at home; so that Louisiana's ultimate loss would not be Cuba's gain, but would be Minnesota's and Michigan's gain, and the gain of the whole beet sugar area in this country."

"Do you ever think of the result to the negro in the south from depressing the sugar and tobacco business? The cotton pickers of the new South now only earn from 60 to 75 cents per day! Can we afford to give generous tips to Cuba, and ignore these people at home?"

"It is estimated that the direct investment, mills, machinery, etc., in Louisiana is \$100,000,000. The indirect investment down there is from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Do you suppose we could wipe out this business without feeling it up here in Minnesota? It would be felt all over the United States."

## OBLIGATIONS TO CUBA.

Regarding the argument that the United States has a duty to perform in placing Cuba on a prosperous business basis and that reciprocity is the best medium as well as a help to American trade, Mr. Gregg said:

"It is not fair to say we have a duty to perform in giving Cuba an amount of property through reciprocity that will ensure the success of the independent government. In the face of the expenditures of this government to free Cuba and to keep order for the last three years and in the face of the political reciprocity arrangement through the Platt amendment, which guarantees Cuba a stable government and political protection, it is hard to see what more Cuba has a right to ask of us."

"For as we have done for her, and expect to do for her in the future, the net result to us amounts to little more than a few coaling stations."

"In spite of the glib way in which correspondents refer to 'Our Possessions' and include Cuba in the list with Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, we all know Cuba is an independent country over which we pretend to exert no permanent authority. The Cuban people have a wonderfully fertile island, which can produce vast quantities of sugar and tobacco, but Cuba doesn't have to raise sugar and tobacco alone. Diversified farming is just as good a gospel to preach to them as to preach to our own farmers. They can just as well raise rubber, hemp, rice, coffee, copra, guine, spices, tea, tropical fruits and many other similar products in vastly larger quantities than they do now. But they do not want to bother with these things; they want to raise sugar and tobacco, and if we play into their hands they will do it to the ruin of the beet sugar business of the north, the cane sugar business of the Gulf States and the tobacco interests throughout the East and South."

"In short, if we refuse reciprocity to Cuba we will force her into diversified farming."

## CUBA DOESN'T NEED IT.

"Cuba is not in danger of bankruptcy if we do not grant her reciprocity. Conditions on the island are better than most people are aware of. This country has already done a great deal for the people of the Antilles. Look at the condition of the Cubans when the United States intervened in her affairs. Starvation and destitution were general. Today the improvement in conditions can best be shown by the fact that common labor on the plantations is receiving \$1 per day. That does not look like bankruptcy. This will not change for the worse except as the market is manipulated for political effect."

"The Cubans are delivering sugar now in New York at 34 cents per pound; they paying the duty. Before the sugar tariff made its recent great reduction, they were getting about 42 cents. Out of the present price of 34 cents per pound, must be deducted the following:

Duty, \$1.64; ocean freight, package storage and transportation in Cuba, about 35 cents per hundred weight, which leaves to the planter 10.6 cents; his works in Cuba, about \$1.71 per pound.

"It is probably true that under present methods of cultivation the Cuban planter cannot show any profit at this figure. But if his methods of cultivation and handling were somewhat improved they could come out a little more than even on this basis. But on the basis of the average price from January to June of this last year they would be getting a half cent per pound more, or \$2.12. I am satisfied that Cuba can raise sugar at this price and make some money. I presume Porto Rico can raise sugar on some of its land on about the same basis, or, at least, the island being small, the business can never be sufficient to reach the lowest cost of Cuban sugar."

## THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HAVE A DISADVANTAGE OF THE LONG DISTANCE FROM OUR COUNTRY.

"Then, they are also hampered by lack of rainfall, which compels more or less irrigation with pumping systems. The Philippines are undoubtedly on nearly the same basis as Cuba; but instead of being 100 miles away from our west coast, this would represent a difference of 30 to 50 cents per hundredweight for ocean freight."

## MORE THAN SUGAR INVOLVED.

"Cuba has produced in the past a million tons of sugar or export under Spanish control, and without any trade advantages which she now desires from the United States. I think it is a fair estimate to say that Cuba can produce between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons of sugar per annum, if she can find the market for it; so that if the United States were determined to get its sugar cheap, and to throw all of its business to Cuba regardless of the business interests of the country, we could undoubtedly get more sugar for a dollar, but we would drive the sugar industry of Louisiana and the north and our dependent islands to the wall."

"We would also seriously injure Cuba; for the world's supply of sugar now exceeds the world's production. The increased production is alarming

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Y. Yonemoto	1.00
G. Kitao	1.00
Y. Yamaguchi	1.00
J. Uyeda	1.00
O. Yoshimura	1.00
HOLIALUA, KONA, HAWAII.	
K. Tomita	\$3.00
K. Yasubira	1.00
T. Kanda	1.00
I. Kuwamori	1.00
Y. Kuwamura	1.00
Y. Iwaki	1.00
K. Motobayashi	1.00
Y. Nakagawa	1.00
Z. Inaba	1.00
S. Fukuda	1.00
P. Morimoto	1.00
S. Ogawa	1.00
H. Kuro	1.00
Y. Yonemoto	1.00
G. Kitao	1.00
Y. Yamaguchi	1.00

HANAPEPE, KAUAI.	
K. Shimoda	\$3.00
H. Yonoda	2.00
D. Kashiwada	1.00
M. Amano	1.00
T. Niya	1.00
S. Iida	1.00
S. Okada	1.00
H. Kamebe	1.00
S. Kobayashi	1.00
K. Ikeda	1.00
K. Matsubara	1.00
T. Nakazaki	1.00
I. Niya	1.00
T. Yoshizawa	1.00
H. Hamazaki	1.00
S. Nakagawa	1.00
D. Matsui	1.00
HOLIALUA, KONA, HAWAII.	
K. Tomita	\$3.00
K. Yasubira	1.00
T. Kanda	1.00
I. Kuwamori	1.00
Y. Kuwamura	1.00
Y. Iwaki	1.00
K. Motobayashi	1.00
Y. Nakagawa	1.00
Z. Inaba	1.00
S. Fukuda	1.00
P. Morimoto	1.00
S. Ogawa	1.00
H. Kuro	1.00
Y. Yonemoto	1.00
G. Kitao	1.00
Y. Yamaguchi	1.00

# EARLY MORNING BLAZE QUICKLY QUENCHED

FIRE broke out at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the rear of the store of Wong Sai Kee on Fort street, second door from King street, and but for the sending of an alarm the flames burst through the roof the entire aggregation of frame buildings on the corner would have been destroyed. The alarm was sent in first by the officer on beat at Hotel and Fort street.

When the fire department reached King street the flames had spread from the roof of the Chinese store to the old frame two-story building occupied by West the painter, on the King street side. The upper story and the roof were in flames and for a few minutes there looked to be a general conflagration. Two streams of water were turned

on the blaze—one on the West building and the other through the Chinese store and within ten minutes the fire was under control.

The Chinese store, which was a joint tobacco and tailor shop and a bootblack establishment in one, was gutted by fire and water and everything thrown into Fort street. Chief Thurston of the Fire Department is of the opinion that the fire started in the rear of the Wong Sai Kee place from an oil stove, the damage in both places will not amount to more than a few hundred dollars.

The rear workshop of Biart's Jewelry store was burned out, and the back frame walls of the Manufacturing Harness Company were charred and considerable water found its way into the establishment.

that we are 'good fellows'?"  
"The United States is in duty bound to handle the sugar business in such a way as not to ruin the cane growers of Louisiana, whom it induced to go into the business. It is utterly folly to throw away the magnificent start which the beet sugar business has made in the northwestern States. We owe a duty of love and generous treatment to Porto Rico and Hawaii, because both became United States territory willingly, and are already adopted into our family. We owe it to our business common sense, to so treat the Philippines as to stop the war and pacify the country. After all these matters are well taken care of, Cuba is next."—Minneapolis Journal.

The Boston Journal reports, as the result of a special investigation, that 818 couples in New England are still enjoying married life after fifty years or more of it.

## A HONOLULU MAN.

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

## FAILURE OF DOMESTIC SUGAR.

"Under a careful policy there is a bright future for the sugar industry in the United States and her dependent islands."

"The beet sugar business has increased 100 per cent this last year, some people say that the beet sugar business develops so slowly that it will never amount to anything. It is true it takes several years to get a start. But the fact that we produced 70,000 tons last year and the 160,000 tons this year, shows that we have already got that good start."

"There are many industries completely developed and vigorous enough to stand any competition. But unfortunately we cannot use any of these advantages in making reciprocity arrangements with Cuba. But I maintain it is not a fair proposition to refuse to use our strongest advantages in making reciprocity treaties, and put the burden of sentimental concern for Cuba's welfare on the back of our infant beet sugar industry."

"We have been wandering through the wilderness in this sugar matter for years, but just as we are about to take possession of the promised land, and we change our minds, and turn it over to the Spaniard in Cuba, just to show

# GOING OVER CASE AGAIN

New Juror in Pearl Harbor Suit Drawn.

(From Thursday's daily.)

As a result of the illness of a juror, L. F. Prescott, the Pearl Harbor condemnation suit is being practically heard for a second time. At the opening of court yesterday morning Juror Prescott was not in his seat, and Judge Estee stated that his condition was such as to prevent future attendance upon the case.

Judge Silliman, for the Honolulu Plantation Company, said that he was perfectly willing to go ahead with eleven jurors, but United States Attorney Dunne objected, contending that the case was likely to be jeopardized by such a proceeding, and he wanted no longer when it might just as well be avoided. He stated that the best way would be to draw another juror and add to him the evidence already gone over, and then continue the case in its regular order. He said that a decision of the United States Supreme Court had been such action to be legal, and upon Mr. Silliman agreeing to such procedure, Judge Estee ordered that a new juror be drawn. The following order was made in the matter: "One of the jurors, L. F. Prescott, being incapacitated from further service, by consent of both parties is discharged, and upon like consent it is ordered that the marshal draw five men from the body of the district from whom a substitute may be selected to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of said Prescott, and that all the proceedings heretofore had, be read over to such substitute."

The jury was recalled at 1 o'clock, and the first man examined, M. M. Kohn, proved satisfactory to both parties, and was sworn as a juror in place of Prescott. Three other men were brought in by Marshal Hendry, but their services were not required. They were John M. Davis, George E. Morgan and H. Z. Austin.

The trial then continued with the hearing of further evidence, there being several witnesses who were anxious to get away on an early train. G. E. Benton, manager of the Honolulu Plantation Company, was the first witness. He fixed the value of the leasehold interest of the Honolulu Plantation Company at \$275,000. On cross-examination he said that he was a member of the Planters' Association, as was also the Honolulu Plantation Company. In reply to a question as to what he based his estimate upon, Mr. Benton stated that he figured on a lease for thirty-nine years, upon 340 acres of sugar land which in his opinion would produce eight and one-half tons of sugar per acre. On each ton he estimated a profit of \$18, and adding to this simple estimate 8 per cent, he thought the lease was worth \$250,000. The improvements he valued at \$25,000, which made up the balance.

Mr. Dunne then moved to strike out the entire testimony on the ground that the estimate was based on the theory that the land would produce sugar and upon the assumption that this sugar would bring a certain profit. All such estimates he contended were speculative and mere guess work.

The court sustained the objection in so far as it related to the evidence showing how the figures were derived, but allowed the estimate of \$275,000 to remain. "No theoretical testimony can be received," said the court. "All speculative evidence as to value is void, and the court holds that the record given an accurate and theoretical, and therefore illegal."

Mr. Dunne contended that the estimate itself as based upon these reasons should also be excluded, but Judge Estee overruled the objection.

Mr. Meyer, manager of the Waiwale plantation, was the last witness of the day. He placed the value of the leasehold interest at \$300,000.

"What is the capitalization of the Waiwale Sugar Company?" asked Judge Silliman in his examination.

"That question will not be allowed," said the court. "Capitalization does not mean anything, or have anything to do with values; you might just as well capitalize a backache."

Following the testimony of Manager Meyer, the court ordered the reading of testimony for the benefit of the newly-chosen juror, M. M. Kohn. The remaining jurors, court and attorneys are all compelled to listen to this recital of the proceedings, and not a word is omitted in the reading. Mr. Dunne reads the examination of his witnesses, while Mr. Silliman reads the cross-examination. Every bit of evidence, remarks of court and of counsel, is read, beginning with the petition, answer, examination of jurors, and continuing to the end. Yesterday in the two hours given to the work about one hundred pages were read, which took in the evidence of Captain Pond, Assessor Pratt, Assessor Archer and Manager Low, for the plaintiff. There are 400 pages altogether to be gone into, and the reading is likely to occupy the greater part of today, and may continue tomorrow unless a night session is held. Court will open at 9 o'clock this morning, when the reading will be resumed. Nothing has been done yet as regards the visit of the new juror to Pearl Harbor, and he may have to be taken on a trip of inspection as were the other jurors.

## REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. He had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. C.

Robert M. Wayne, of Kona, is in town.

# THE QUESTION IS

What to do? It is not a pleasant sensation—that first certain knowledge that one has consumption. Nor is it a happy announcement for one's family and friends. But it is no time for sentiment. You can't begin right treatment too soon.

Fresh air and Scott's Emulsion! That's a good beginning. That treatment alone has cured many cases of consumption. It is always a help.

You must not lose weight. Scott's Emulsion keeps the body in good flesh and has a special action on the lungs. Take it in time.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

# BY AUTHORITY.

THE TREASURER APPROVES OF the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1902:

OAHU.—Alexander D. Thompson, Honolulu—James L. Holt and M. C. Amama.

Ewa and Waiwale—Frank K. Archer, Waiwale—Edward Hore, Koolaula—L. J. Aylett, Koolau—No. 1—Henry C. Adams, Koolau—No. 2—James Davis.

MAUI.—Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai—G. H. Dunn.

Waikuku—James N. K. Keola, Makawao—W. O. Aiken, Hana—M. H. Reuter.

HAWAII.—Hilo and North Hilo—George H. Williams.

Hanalei—William Horner, South Kohala—Moses Koki, North Kohala—William P. McDougall.

North Kona—J. Kaelenmaki, South Kona—H. John Ahu, Kau—William P. Fennell, Puna—Henry J. Lyman.

KAUAI.—

Waimea and Niihau—Walter A. Wright.

Koloa—Henry Blake, Lihue—J. B. Hanaki, Kawaihau—J. W. Neal.

Hanalei—W. E. H. Deverill, Approved: WM. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 31, 1901, 2349—Jan. 10, 17, 24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Kekapa Robinson, of Kona, Hawaii, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of M. P. Robinson, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, executor of the will of said Kekapa Robinson, wherein he asks to be allowed \$384.37, and he charges himself with \$705.07, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands of the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.

It is ordered, that Friday, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the Court Room of said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, this 26th day of December, 1901.

By the Court, HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

2348—Jan. 7, 10, 14, 17, 21.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. Lota of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. G. Smith, administrator of the estate of J. W. Lota, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands of the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 19th day of December, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.

A live wire which fell Monday evening in front of the Occidental Hotel



# KING GAVE THE RIGHT

## Wharf Privileges on Pearl Harbor Shores.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Honolulu Plantation Co. will probably conclude its offer of evidence in the Pearl Harbor condemnation case today or tomorrow. Yesterday was taken up with the hearing of testimony of plantation managers as to the value of the lease of the property taken by the government. The estimates varied from \$275,000 to \$400,000 and today more sugar men will be placed on the stand to tell what they believe the leasehold interest is worth. There were the usual long interruptions of witnesses by argument, until finally Judge Esteé told the attorneys that they must waste no more time, as he wished to be done in time to hold court in Hilo on the last Monday in January.

Judge Esteé made an important ruling during the morning upon the admission of evidence relative to the dock rights of the defendant. "The court has studied this matter very carefully," said he, "and has examined the original treaty made between the United States and the King of Hawaii in 1887, wherein the King granted to the United States all the water rights to Pearl Harbor, then known as Pearl River. The court rules out all evidence relating to wharf rights because the United States already owns all such privileges and no one can get riparian rights in Pearl Harbor under this grant made to the United States by the King."

### LOW ON THE STAND.

Manager Low resumed the stand at the opening of court yesterday morning. He said that the soil of the condemned land was similar to that of the surrounding plantations, and was made up from a flow from the same crater. There were two distinct characters of soil, lava or adobe and red coral.

The court ruled out the question as to what this land would produce in tons of sugar, saying: "The Supreme Court has decided that in condemnation suits the amount of any particular article which might be produced cannot be inquired into, as this is a question which depends entirely upon methods of cultivation, management, climate and irrigation."

Manager Low told also of the improvements made by the Honolulu Plantation Co., stating that the land had been entirely cleared of brush and rock, that 260 acres had been ploughed and 1084 acres had been cleared of rock. He told also of laying pipe lines to the well and the construction of three dwellings for overseers, boarding houses, kitchens, bath rooms, store rooms and houses for the laborers, about forty buildings in all. It cost about \$20 per acre to clear the land, but this question and answer were afterwards ruled out. Mr. Dunne in his objection contended that the jury had only to do with the actual condition of the land as it stood July 17th, 1901, and it had nothing to do with any work or cost for putting it in that condition.

Mr. Low, in response to the question as to the value of the leasehold interest in the lands in question, said in his opinion it was worth \$100,000.

On cross-examination Mr. Low said he was manager of the defendant company and received a salary of \$5000 per year, and was otherwise financially interested in the plantation. He testified also that sugar had been raised on the land at one time—about an acre was under cultivation by a Chinese a few years ago. He did not believe that the establishment of the naval station would do any good to the defendant, and Mr. Dunne then sprang upon him a question as to whether the rates for shipping sugar were not to be lowered fifty cents per ton upon the completion of Pearl Harbor. The witness replied that the contract did not call for such a reduction, but that upon the completion of the harbor a new contract was to be made, and the rate submitted to a board of arbitration. Mr. Dunne also introduced a bit of paper in Low's handwriting wherein it was admitted in the Bishop estate case that 215 acres of this land could not be cultivated. There was objection on the part of Mr. Sullivan, but the paper was finally allowed to go in.

On redirect examination Manager Low testified that there was an up-to-date mill upon the plantation, that the land condemned was an integral part of the plantation, and that losing this tract would have serious effect, in that it would leave a lot of dead capital in the mill, also in the railroads and other equipment, management and running expenses. Witness testified that \$50,000 was already invested in clearing this land, but the evidence was stricken out upon objection by Mr. Dunne, on the ground that clearing was not an improvement within the meaning of the law.

### OTHER TESTIMONY.

In the afternoon W. A. Goodale, manager of Waiwala Plantation, was put on the stand and testified that the condemned land was worth \$300,000 for sugar purposes.

A. Ahrens, manager of Oahu Plantation, placed an estimate of \$275,000 upon the leasehold interest in the condemned land. His estimate was based on the supposition that the land was similar to that of the Oahu Sugar Co., was well situated and could be adapted for the raising of sugar. It took into consideration also the fact that the leasehold was for thirty-nine years, seven of which had been paid, and the remaining thirty-two years was to be estimated at an annual rental of three and a half per cent of the sugar produced upon the land. The extent of the land which can be used for cane raising is given as 342 acres, and all the estimates so far given do not take into consideration the remaining por-

tions or its adaptability for wharfage purposes. On cross-examination Mr. Ahrens said that he had accompanied the party of plantation managers and attorneys on their visit to the condemned land.

Mr. Low was then recalled and testified that there was no necessity for pumping water on this land. The question as to the cost of a ditch was ruled out, as were also questions relative to some other consideration in the lease aside from the \$20,000 paid to the Dowssett estate for the first seven years' interest.

## JOINT ACTION IS DESIRED

COMMITTEEMAN McStocker of the Republican organization in Hilo district will receive a letter on the Kilauea, which left for the big island yesterday, from Secretary Pro Tem Avery of the Territorial Committee, instructing him to confer at once with Messrs. W. G. Walker and E. W. Estep of the Hilo district committee, and pass upon some one to succeed Mr. Gibb, resigned. The instructions are that the members of the committee should take joint action in the selection. Mr. McStocker had already suggested J. Castle Ridgway.

Secretary Avery stated that Mr. McStocker should confer with his fellow-members and agree upon a successor to Mr. Gibb as a member of the Central Committee. That gentleman being chosen, the Hilo committee will then choose one of their number and "nominate" him for appointment by the chairman of the Territorial Central Committee, as a member of the Executive Committee from the first district. Copies of the letter to Mr. McStocker were also sent to Messrs. Estep and Walker.

Mr. McStocker's letter to the Territorial Committee relative to Mr. Ridgway, dated December 31, 1901, was as follows:

In pursuance of your request that I forward the name of a gentleman to fill the vacancy in this committee caused by the resignation of Mr. James Gibb, I have, upon the principle that the town of Hilo should be distinctly represented on this committee, I representing Puna, and Mr. Walker, Hamakua, consulted several influential members of the republican party in Hilo, among them being Messrs. Kennedy, Peck, Rice, Haworth, Little, Purdy, Lyman, etc. I find a majority favor the appointment of Mr. J. Castle Ridgway.

I therefore present the above name as successor to Mr. Gibb.

F. B. MCSTOCKER.

Judge Carl Smith, as president of the Republican Club, Second Precinct, First District (Hilo), sent a recommendation, backed by a petition, for the appointment of Albert Horner as Mr. Gibb's successor. A peculiar feature of Judge Smith's recommendation is, that there is nowhere on file in the Republican headquarters any notification that such a club has ever been in official existence. During the last campaign reports as to the organization of such a club were lacking, although there is no doubt that the club was properly organized, but they failed to notify the headquarters of it. It is the intention of Secretary Avery to prompt the gentlemen belonging to that club to put themselves officially on record, that no embarrassment will result in future transactions.

The following letter of thanks, pursuant to the vote of the Territorial Central Committee, at its meeting on Monday night, was yesterday forwarded to former Secretary E. R. Hendry, resigned:

Hon. Eugene R. Hendry.

U. S. Marshall for Hawaii.  
Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am instructed by the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii to inform you that the committee has accepted with regret your resignation as secretary, dated December 3, 1901, and ordered that a vote of thanks be tendered you for your active and zealous work on behalf of this committee, and the republican party of this Territory, during your incumbency of said office from the original formation of the party in this Territory.

I remain, most sincerely yours,

J. D. AVERY,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

## ENGINEERS ASK DEFENSE PLANS

There is at the Army Department at Washington the greatest interest in what is proposed by the board of officers for the defense of these islands. Recent reports received from San Francisco show that the chief of engineers has asked specially that there be sent on to him at once the report of the board, and as well, all subsidiary information gathered by the officers while here.

Commander Heuer reported to Captain Slaker that the report of the board had been given all the final touches, and was ready for dispatch when the last mail left San Francisco, and there seems no reason to believe that the document is not now in the hands of the chief.

General Gillespie, the new chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., is a man who has in the past shown the greatest interest in all that concerns these islands, and a year ago recommended that there be an appropriation for the survey of all the harbors of the group as a preliminary to the improvement of them. It was upon this suggestion that the item was placed in the Rivers and Harbors bill, although it was taken out finally in conference, owing to the lack of support given the item by members. It is the plan to have the recommendations of the board approved and appropriations made at once.

## A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# WILL BRING IN MOBILES

## Plans for Trial Harbor Work to of the Steam Wagons.

WITH THE coming of the Alameda there will be made another and determined attempt to interest Honolulu people in an automobile. According to the letters received by his firm, C. S. Holloway of Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, has taken for these islands the exclusive agency for the Mobile Company of America, and will bring with him several carriages, which will be used for tests in runs about Oahu.

The carriages which are to be received at this time comprise a surrey, a dos-a-dos, a wagon and a wagonette, the latter having a capacity of at least twelve passengers. These are of the latest patterns, the ones which have met with the greatest success in the States, and which are now in use in great numbers, especially in the East. Upon the arrival of the vehicles they will be put into commission and will give public trials, which will afford the greatest possible tests of their efficiency.

It is learned that there have been given tentative assurances that in the event of the successful operation of the cars in this climate, that these will be the kind of vehicles which will be put on the run between the city proper and Waikiki by W. C. Peacock of the Moana Hotel Company. Several kinds of carriages have been investigated by J. H. Rothwell of the same company, in the States, and the fact that there will be exhaustive tests made right on the ground, had the result of securing the conditional contract for the new firm.

The cars which are reported upon the way here are not of the lightest pattern as have been the preliminary steam carriages which have been seen here, but are solid enough to stand the strain of a heavy pull. Thus the smallest carriage instead of a three-horse-power engine, which is the size put into the same vehicle under ordinary circumstances, will have six-horse-power, and the larger cars an engine in proper proportion to this one.

The carriages are those which are designed for out of town use, and for this reason their capacity for storage of fuel and water is so great that they may be run for 100 miles upon a full reservoir of fuel. It is estimated that this will permit the longest trip which might be wanted by any driver here, as there would be no difficulty in securing a supply of gasoline or distillate within that radius of Honolulu. The carriages would be able to make the trip around the island with ease and it is estimated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel on any island of the group within the sphere of action of the machine.

There have been placed already several orders for the vehicles contingent upon the tests being up to the expectations. The carriage is the same one which made the sensational ascent of an inclined plane to the top of Madison Square Garden during the automobile show last winter, and is manufactured at Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, just out of New York, by a company of which John Brisben Walker is the head. The firm of engineers which is making the departure in securing the agency, it is said, will make careful tests before committing themselves to the carriage as a success in this climate. It is thought that owing to the warmth here the objection to the steam wagons, which is made in colder climates, of the condensation of the steam, leaving a white trail behind the wagon, will be done away with, and there will be no such disturbance, and little noise, accompanying the operation of the machines.

It is said to be planned to hold a public test as soon as the machines have arrived and have been set up.

## NAVAL OFFICES SOON TO BE READY

The new building being erected upon the naval station for the use of Captain Merry will be completed about the middle of this month, and all the navy offices in the city will be removed to the new structure. The pay office, now in the Capitol building, will be given a place, as will also the medical inspector, engineers and commander of the Ironclads. The medical inspector is a new appointment for Honolulu. Dr. W. E. Taylor holds the position by virtue of appointment recently made upon the recommendation of Captain Merry. Dr. Taylor ranks as a lieutenant colonel in the medical corps, and until his appointment, was on the retired list. He holds commissions signed by President Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, but was placed on the retired list in the eighties, after twenty-five years' service, because of an injury. He was for a time instructor at the University of California, and came to Honolulu recently because of ill health.

In the District Court yesterday a young man named Pedgitt was fined one dollar for having committed an assault and battery on a young Jew named Edwards.

It appeared that Pedgitt took umbrage at some insulting remarks that Edwards addressed to a lady friend of his on New Years day at the Heanani Yacht and Boat Club dance, and when he met him at Waikiki on the following Saturday, gave him a good thrashing.

In imposing a nominal fine, Judge Wilcox remarked to defendant that he had delayed chastisement too long, and that as he had taken the young lady out with him he would have been a cur had he not protected her from the insult offered by Edwards.

The new Punahou Preparatory building at Oahu College is nearing completion.

# WHARVES UNDER WAY

## Plans for Trial Harbor Work to Be Pushed on Rapidly.

WORK UPON the construction of the new Bishop estate wharves at the Waikiki end of the harbor has been inaugurated. The force of men which has been put on by the contractors, Cotton Brothers & Co., is now building the retaining wall on the mauka side of the slip. This will be followed by the construction of walls all around the proposed slip.

As soon as the wall has been built along the mauka side the work of dredging for the slip will be put under way. For this task the great dredger of the firm will be used, the heavy scoop which was built for the purpose of deepening the slips at the naval docks are again coming into play. The material which is taken from the bottom will be dumped upon the triangular shaped lot of the estate lying seaward of the wharves, and any excess after this space has been filled in will be deposited further along on the sea front of the lands of the owners.

There will be built at the front of the slip where it lies open along the Ala Moana, a wall to retain the road, and this will be finished to a sufficient height to protect passers-by. The slip will be 520 feet long on the shortest side and fifteen feet more on the long side. The wharf shed on the mauka side of the slip will extend forty feet over the water, so that the proper slope may be given to the sides of the dredged slip between the wharves, and twenty feet back over the wall, resting upon the newly-made ground. These lots will be made high above the tide level and a railroad will run along the sides of the wharves, clear to the sea end.

The shed which will be built along the mauka side of the new slip will be only fifty feet wide, but it will have the same foundation as its opposite and will be similarly equipped with rail connections with the water-front. This railroad will be of great benefit to the iron works, as it will enable the immediate removal of any part of a steamer which may be in need of repair to the shops, and a quick and cheap return as well. The dredgings which will be removed from the slip will either be pumped away from the scoop dredge or hauled in dump cars as may be developed to be the cheaper method of handling. It is expected by the contractors that there will be about the same sort of bottom encountered as was found when the naval docks were cut out.

While this work is being inaugurated at the Waikiki end of the harbor the dredging of the mauka slip along the new Hackfeld wharf will be taken up at once. The builders of the wharf do not believe that there is to be found any hard stuff in the bottom there, and they will push the work along as fast as possible, so that the dredger will be liberated for the work at the other end of the bay. Fine progress is being made upon the new wharf and the placing of the floor beams is almost finished. The building of the sheds will be started within the next week. The dredgings from the new slip will be used to fill in Ala park, and also accumulated there for the purpose of filling in any new streets which may be undertaken in the future.

The frame work of the new dredger which is to be used by Clark & Henery upon the Pearl Harbor bar opening has been erected and the house is partly up. There is already on board the scow much of the machinery which will be used in the dredger, and this will be put together as soon as the house is completed. There are now building two scows which will be used to handle the dredgings, and in addition the scow borrowed from the Oahu Plantation Company is being outfitted with a pile driving rigging. There is a halt in the work of surveying the work to be done at the bar owing to the fact that stakes must be set by this dredger before the survey may be completed. There will be little delay now before the actual work of dredging will be under way.

## THE SECOND CONGREGATION

Bishop Willis states that all persons who have not signed the cathedral parish register by tomorrow night, will be considered as not being members of the church. He intimates also that failure to sign the register by certain ones means that a license to preach will not be renewed. In short, all persons failing to take advantage of the Bishop's proposition to join the cathedral parish, will be considered as outside the church.

The Bishop does not anticipate the members of the Second Congregation will sign. He is much disappointed in not being able to hand over an undivided church to the American bishop, as he had planned.

Bishop Willis says he has several times made Rev. Alex. Mackintosh offers which, had they been accepted, would have resulted in his now being the dean of the cathedral. The offer was made with the proviso that he give up the principalship of the Royal School, which Mr. Mackintosh refused to do. Even had the friends of Mr. Mackintosh desired a canonry for him, the Bishop asserts he would not have withheld that honor. His Lordship claims that Mr. Mackintosh's friends wanted all or nothing, to which proposition he could not consent. The Bishop does not believe a man can serve the church and the state at the same time, and that it was upon this rock he and Mr. Mackintosh split.

The Bishop has clearly intimated that he intends to revoke Mr. Mackintosh's license to preach or perform any of the duties of a minister.

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